"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 74— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

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(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
28th Mar.	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
31st Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
26th May	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

27th March	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar,
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st April ..	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st April ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

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P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	20th Mar.	6th April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato	3817	23rd ,,	2nd ,,
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	29th ,,	12th ,,
Tenpaisan Maru.	Y. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th ,,
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	10th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
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All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

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Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
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Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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FOR
Hindoos and Students
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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay. A

LIST of complete existing VACANCIES in India and abroad supplied weekly for Re. 1 yearly. Single copy -/2/- in postage stamps. Write "WANTED", Delhi. R947

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature from graduates of a British University. Commencing salary Rs. 450 rising to Rs. 700 per month. Apply not later than 1st June, 1925, to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, BARODA. A22929

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH). A22735

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TO LET—SHOPS and OFFICES in Kanta Building on Kalbadevi Road. Moderate Rent. Apply on the premises between 3 and 6 p.m. or KISHORDAS PURSHOTAMDAS MANGALDAS, Malabar Point, next to Government House. M935

AT MURZBANABAD ROAD, Andheri, 10-12 minutes' walk from station, a splendid upper-storied house to let whole or in parts situate in beautiful and extensive grounds, opposite Juhu and Versova. Apply PALANJI JOSHI, Architect 103, Cumballa Hill. C R943

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FOR SALE—CHESTNUT KATHI HORSE "AJEET", 4 years, winner two first prizes, Kathiawar Horse Show, Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Grey Kathi Horse "KANAIYA", 6 years, twice placed in races, own brother to famous racer and stallion "Twinkle", recently purchased by Government, Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Chestnut Arab Pony "PROMISE" likely to make first class tournament pony. Fast and handy, three-quarters trained up to weight, sound, Rs. 1,500 or near offer. Apply to COL. ZORAWARSINGH, Bhavnagar. N22944

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL. M704

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR: R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal. M675

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDING CONTRACT for small works at Girgaum Road. For Forms and particulars apply, Messrs. HATE & MASTER, Architects, 54, Medows Street. M955

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

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Tel. No. 21986.

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Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
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MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTE of the JAM MFG. COY., LTD., is to be sold ready the tenders of which will be received in the Coy.'s Office No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, 4th April, with deposit of Rs. 500. 952

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION will be held in the Office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for leasing for THREE YEARS two plots of land, one vacant and the other with a building, situated at the junction of Parel and Chinchpokli Roads.

Plans and conditions of the lease can be had from the Office of the Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, on payment of annas eight only. C22957

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Public Auction for the Right of Skinning Carcasses of animals is POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1925, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 24th March, 1925 22972

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramnavmi) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

By Order,
R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 24th March, 1925 C22963

NOTICE.

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER on a pay of Rs. 250-25-450 per mensem without conveyance allowance. Candidates holding a medical qualification and Sanitary Surveyor's Diploma entitling them to registration by the Bombay Medical Council and preferably candidates holding M. B. B. S. degree of an Indian University should apply with testimonials to the Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Gadag Betgeri Municipality before the end of April 1925. The language should be Kanarese.

Wanted also a Kanarese knowing Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 60-5-100 plus 10 conveyance allowance per month. Candidates who have passed Sanitary Surveyor's class, Bombay should apply to the Chairman, Sanitary Committee Gadag Betgeri Municipality with testimonials before the end of April, 1925.

W. STOKES,
Chairman, Sanitary Committee,
Gadag Betgeri Municipality. 22968

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF WAGONS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1925, for the complete erection of 1,050 four wheeled covered goods and 250 open goods wagons at Sewri Bunder during the year 1925-26.

2. Drawings of the wagons and copies of the general conditions of the work can be obtained from the Chief Mechanical Engineer Parel, on payment of Rs. 20 per set.

3. No special forms of tenders will be issued but tenderers should tender on their own form or by letter which should be submitted in an envelope endorsed "Tender for erection of wagons."

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with and sent direct to the Cashier G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, as earnest money, at the time of submitting tenders, without which no tender will be considered This deposit must be in cash or currency notes only on which no interest will be allowed.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to enter into an agreement and deposit as security a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the order (subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000). This deposit must be wholly in cash (on which no interest will be allowed) or wholly in Government paper the market value of which is equal to deposit required and it will be liable to forfeiture in case of failure to fulfil the terms and conditions of the agreement.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. MCLEAN.
Agent.
22959 G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 584 of 1924.

AISHABAI. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
LAUD ALLI SALE. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner and Consent Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1924, Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Abdul Alli, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 31st day of January, 1924, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claim and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1925.

H. B. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22974

LEGAL NOTICES.

RE: TRIBHUVANDAS VENIDAS TRUST.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. LALLUBHAI PRANJIWANDAS and others the Trustees, herein sealed offers are invited on or before the 30th day of April, 1925, from bona-fide purchasers for the purchase of the undermentioned property addressed to the undersigned. The Trustees do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender. Brokers need not apply.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate at Northern side of Bhuleshwar Road in the Registration Sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar (now of Bombay) in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 173 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax (Land Revenue) under Old No. 87 and New No. 74, Old Survey No. 39, New Survey No. 667, Cadestral Survey No. 2842 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old No. 121 and now under C Ward No. 5103, Street No. 185-187-189, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the house of Shah Mancharam Pitamber and now by the property of Chhotalal Dalsukhram, on or towards the West formerly by the Chawl or range of buildings of Cullandas Kirparam, now by the property belonging to Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Bhagat, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Cullandas Kirparam and now by the property belonging to the said Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Bhagat, on or towards the South by the said Bhuleshwar Road.

JAYANTILAL D. RANDERIA,
For Messrs. Thakordas & Daru,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Trust of Tribhuvandas Venidas.

Najafee Building,
40-42, Nanabhai Lane,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1925. 22971

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOORMAHOMAD HAJI ALLARAKHIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, assessment, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being at Kambeker Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2996 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward Nos. 2587-2588 and Street Nos. 161-163, 165-167 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kambeker Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Haroon Tyab and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Essa Haji Allana.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1925.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
22969 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE FACTORY AT NEW FORAS ROAD, OPP. BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP.

By the order of M. Keroba Kashinath Bhatkar and Bai Maneckbai Keroba Kashinath Bhatkar, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vasant Sadanand Paralkar, the Mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th, March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of Messrs. Pestonji, Jafferji and Co., opp. Bombay Municipal Workshop, 87, New Foras Road the following:—

One electric motor 5 H. P. with its fittings and 2 switch boards, one electric blower, iron railings, belt drilling machine, one hand power drilling machine, one Buff machine with emery stone, rivet blowers in working order, one punching and shearing machine shafting with pulleys, pedestals with shafting, vices, blacksmith forge, anvil, big hammers, rivets, iron collapsible door and window some pieces of iron, ornamental railings, iron rings for castings moulding tools, spanners, steel blocks, galvanised plates, wooden bench table, iron cadles, cast iron wall pegs, fire clay, brass pipes, iron beams, etc., etc.

Private offers for invited articles will also be entertained by the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY
SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 9
CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooperage opposite the Bandstand "Pabani House" made to order season wood household furniture by Lazarus and Roberts, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, silver ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, Jacobine furniture of the latest design, large mirrer back sideboard and dinner wagons, rich, carpets, screens, purdahs, very rich artistic made mirror back, Cabinets Parian; Bronze marble and terra cotta figures, brass vases and ornaments, roll top writing table, office chairs, glass door book and silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, one sweet tone cottage piano, large double spring phonograph Perambulator, hat stands, large English ice box with refrigerator, tiled teapoys, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. E. Lynch Blosse, Esq., Dy. Commissioner of Police Bombay, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc. By order of the Underwriters.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
5 earthen pans and 4 trappers.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate

One lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as silver ornaments, watches, wearing appareis, blankets, nails etc.,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Curzon" House, Apollo Bunder, (near the Salutiry Battery) valuable and handsome household furniture, glass crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dinner wagons, carpets, ornaments, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, carved furniture, teapoys, writing tables, book cases, reclining sofas, hat-stands, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soil linen basket, Phonograph, Ice box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of L. Baraclough, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5184 of 1923 (Nursey Veia v Kessow Vela), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable properties.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kumbharwada Street bearing New Survey No. 5009 and admeasuring 345 square yards according to Collector's Records but which is believed to admeasure 330 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1942, New No. 9078, Old Survey No. 324 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7662, Street No. 172-180 and bounded as follows on the East by Kumbharwada Road, on the West by sweeper's lane, on the South by the property secondly described and on the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sirkar.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kumbharwada bearing New Survey No. 5008 (1) (2), admeasuring about 265 square yards according to Collector's Records and which is believed to admeasure about 273 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1937, New No. 9073 and 9074, Old Survey No. 325 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7661, and Street No. 162-70 and bounded on the East by the Kamatipura Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property firstly described and on the South by the property of Memon Hajee Dawood.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 FULL PRESSED BALES OF JAMBUSAR COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on the open ground behind the temporary building of East India Cotton Association the following:—

32 bales full pressed Jambusar Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 185 BAGS CRYSTAL SUGAR, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell in their rooms by Public Auction by order of the office concerned and at the risk of the Underwriters the following:—

EX. S. S. "BARBARIGO."

About 92 bags Crystal Sugar.
About 29 bags Crystal Sugar.
About 64 bags Crystal Sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT.

Under Instructions from Mr. Dorabji Adarji Suteria, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 92 of 1924 (Dorabji Adarji Suteria vs. Bejonji Adarji Suteria and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will put up for sale by Public Auction the land and the premises at Custom House Road on Saturday, the 18th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Collector's Old No. 13, New No. 4840, old Survey No. 1440 and New Survey No. 9353 and Cadastral Survey No. 50 together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 1069 and Street No. 74. All which premises are situate at and on the West side of Custom House Road within the Fort and bounded on the East by the said Custom House Road, on the West and South by the property of Ismail Baig Mohamed and on the North by the property of Heptulla Allibnai and Esufally Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHARA TANK ROAD OR PAKHMODIA STREET OUT OF FROT, BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
First Appeal No. 28 of 1923.
Civil Suit No. 179 of 1922.
In the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat.

Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons .....
Appellants and Defendants,
vs.
Haji Umerbhai Haji Ahmed .....
Respondent and Plaintiff.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Haji Umerbhai Haji Ahmed the Receiver, appointed by a Judge's order dated the 10th February, 1925, and pursuant to the said Judge's order on behalf of and at the risk of the Appellants and Defendants in the above Appeal and Suit sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 27th day of March 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at Khara Tank Road, or Pakhmodia Street, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Borah Nuzmuddin Jeewakhan, on or towards the West by the property of Adamjee Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the Khara Tank Road on or towards the North by the property of Borah Babooji Noorbhoy and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332-634 and New No. 7018, Old Survey No. 1213 and New Survey No. 4506 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7981, Street Nos. 84, 86, and 88.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver at their office, Gresham Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN BUSINESS LOCALITY SITUATE AT MIRCHI STREET MUSJID BUNDER ROAD, VADGADI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by the Order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Haji Allarakhia Rencmtulla, Vallimahomed Haji Allarakhia and Goolam Hussein Haji Allarakhia and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Bai Navibai widow of Khatao Waghji and the beneficiaries mentioned in the Deed of Settlement dated the 8th day of March, 1897, from Bai Navibai, widow of Khatao Waghji to Bai Navibai and Goswami Shri Padmavatibai and pursuant to the power of sale given to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 27th August, 1923, and in further pursuance of the Consent Decree dated the 13th day of March, 1925, passed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 4548 of 1923 (Goswami Shri Vithaleshji v. Charandas Khatao Waghji and others), sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY AT MIRCHI STREET.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with all messuages and buildings thereon situate at Musjid Bunder Road (now called Mirchi Street) outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts registered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 753-756, 758, New No. 6481, Old Survey No. 2/580-499, New Survey No. 2565, Cadastral Survey No. 343, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2034 (2) and Street Nos. 67-69-73-75 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the temple of Natakwara and Keshavji Jadharji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nazhuddin Abdul Vora and now of Mithibai widow of Tulsidas Soorji on or towards the North by the said Mirchi Street and on or towards the South partly by a private passage common to the said property at Mirchi Street and partly by the property of the said Navibai at Samuel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 10 p m.
JOHN BARRYMORE
in
"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The first of the famous WARNER BROS SCREEN CLASSICS to be shown in India. A POWERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THE MOST FASCINATING CHARACTER IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Beau Brummel was the notorious dandy who set the fashions for kings and in the days of George IV ruled the Court by his brilliance and impudent wit.

JOHN BARRYMORE WHO PLAYS THE PART IS THE GREATEST ACTOR ON THE SCREEN. JUST NOW HE IS THE RAGE IN LONDON. In this picture he proves the wonderful ability he possesses and his interpretation of the part is not merely entertaining it is an education.

A WONDERFUL PLAY LAVISHLY RODUCED, SPLENDIDLY ACTED, AND HISTORICALLY ACCURATE.

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Prices—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1
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BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

Owing to length of this programme it is only possible to give two performances each night.

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Presents This Week
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Production
KRISHNA KUMAR
or
SACHO HAKDAR
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

CINE' MADELEINE
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Presents This Week
Hindustan's Selected Production
HARISHCHANDRA
and
SATI MAHANANDA
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
SATURDAY 28th March 1925 at (8-30 P.M.)
NAND KUMAR.
SUNDAY 29th March 1925 at 3 P. M. Noon
EKACHAPYALA.
Manager.

Dr. S. N. KATRAK
L. D. S., D. D. S.
DENTAL SURGEON
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2nd floor
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
HOURS 10-30 A. M. TO 6-30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT— FOR THE LAST TIME
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Comedy Drama in 6 Parts
"OH! DOCTOR"
Featuring the well-known and Popular Stars
REGINALD DENNY
MARY ASTOR
You will laugh from the beginning right upto the end. The excruciatingly funny Story of a youth born with a Silver thermometer in his mouth and brought up on medicine—milk—tonic bottles.
The Programme includes the International News.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
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A SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA
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The world-famed story of
REX BEACH
The most popular novelist of America
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MILTON SILLS—BARBARA BEDFORD—NOAH BERRY— | JOHN ELLIOT—ANNA Q. NILSSON—LOUISE FAZENDA
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, March 27, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

2-25—3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Chnax Industrial Syndicate, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd., Thakoredas and D.
1424-2—1897—Tyabji D and Co, Haridas Lladher, Vallabhdas v Khimji and ors, Thakoredas and D, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji R and Co, Ardesnir H D and Co, Thakoredas and Co, Manecklal and Co, Dikshit M and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
63-24—4685-21—Manubhai and Co, A Durst, Raichand Shamji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
FOR JUDGMENT.

788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ltd. Khan Bahadur Kassam Rahimtoola and others, Dastur and Co., Tyabji D and Co
LONG CAUSES.
966-23—Payne and Co., Chandulal Sheshpratab v The G I P Railway Co. Little and Co.
1533-23—Malvi M R and Co., Manilal Kanayalal v The G I P. Railway Co., Little and Co.
186-24—Mehta L and Co, F D Thorat, D Pagre and anr., Judah and S.
2237-24—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Sadashiv and Co, N E Mops and another, Amin and D.
3383-23—Malvi M R and Co, Nanji Purshotam, Meghji Hirjee and others, N C Dalal and Co.
4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji, Laxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and others, Mulji P and P Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Shamrao M and H.
1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandkalla and Co.
2879-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.
289-23—Dallas and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Captain and V.
5355-22—Mulla and M, Haji Jusab Hasham v Halimabai and ors, Captain and V.
1078-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha Sons v Waghji Ramdas and anr, Amarchand and M.
1840-23—Payne and Co, Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4284-23—Manubhai and Co., Chaganlal Mulji v Premji Mulji and anr, Nanavati and Co.
4064-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.
3872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.
5649-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravalu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.
3355-23—Pandit and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.
567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.
3635-23—Merwanji K and Co., Hashambhai Meheralli Vazir, v N V Khandwalla Khandwalla and Chh.
1808-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co.
1893-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.
1956-23—Payne and Cd. Kirk and Co., (Blackburn) Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.
2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.
3167-23—Little and Co. The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
SHORT CAUSES.

4165-24—Thakoredas and D Hariyeshrai L Daulatjada v Jehangir Hormasji Mody, Khandwalla and Chh.
627-25—Kapadia and S, Dharamsy Assc and Co, S M Usman and Co, Judah and S.
2972-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba y P S Nunes, Rele and Co.
3195-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kalyanji Ohavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.
2007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.
3301-24—Little and Co, The Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd. v Merwanji Mistry, Mulla and M.
1173-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhagwandas Kariwalia v Sagarmal Bhuramal and another, N C Dalal and Co.
2333-24—Smetham B and L, Safarally Karimbhai and Sons v Damodar Sadashiv Dongre and ors, Rele and Co., Dabholker and Co.
4374-24—Unwalla P and P, Poonsey Deosey and Co. v The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Motichand and D.
3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.
212-25—Thakoredas and Co, Nagarmal Savalker v Gameshdas Joharmal, Patell and E.
4471-23—Payne and Co., F E Dinshah and ors v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors Dharamsi D and Co., Kanga and Co.
2913-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash v Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta and ors. In Person.
3181-24—Matubhai J and M, Jehanbux Framroz Seervai v Rustom Ardeshir Cooper, G B Pandya.
1886-24—Kharas and Co, Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co., Shamrao M and H.
213-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara, Ganchi, v Darwesh Noorbhoy, Mulla & M.
214-25—Wadia G and Co., Gudam Husein Esnigara v Gandhi Esuf Alibhai, Mulla and M.
222-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara v Ganchan Bhoibai, Mulla and M.
283-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hasiraad, Jhavery & Co.
2195-24—Captain and V. Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co, v Dinmahomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co
410-25—Craigie B and C. Narayen Harishchandraji and another v Cumrudin Kikabhoy and others, In Person.
4414-24—Soonderdas and Co Haji Ayub Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mohile P and G.
51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens Macknight v Naranji Dwarkadas and another, Dabholker and J.
220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantal Pratahsi v A Juddah, Khandwalla & Chh.
2793-21—N C Dalal and Co., B N Long v Bhagwan Umed and others, Jhavery and Co.
4213-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jekisondas v Chotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.
501-22—Dastur and Co, Jethabhai Jiwan and M, Jamsedji R and I.
4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Naval chand Malukchand, Amarchand and M, Edgelow G W and Co.
212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Loombaji v Raghunath Datuji Waiker and another, Judah and S.
SHORT CAUSES.
4399-24—Shroff and L, Osac Sharpe v Messrs. Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.
976-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vakharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.
5123-22—Wadia G and Co, The David Mills Ltd, The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.
LONG CAUSES.
410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.
427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.
489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.
578-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.
580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.
4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.
169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.
420-23—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.
476-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavary Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.
1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.
503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.
4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.
76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.
5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.
4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.
999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.
4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.
4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.
1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang, Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.
419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co. v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M K and Co.
S C Ct. 1957—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A. Tadas and another, Judas and S.
157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co. Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.
FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

5162-25—J P Wallace and Co, Kaikhairu Rustomji Wallace, The Bombay Co, Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

2524-23—Shamrao M and H, Nusserwanji Dorabji Panday v Dossabhoy R D, Setna and others, Merwanji K and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.

2-25—Thakoredas and D, Bhavji Shamji, Esmail Virjee Madhani and another, Rustomji and G.
1144-23—Dabholker and J, N H Moss v Rambai Captain and V.
2324-22—Motichand and D, Tyabally Alibhoy Satarwalla v Mahomedali Aliji, Khandwalla and Chh.
2574-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Smitra Chimanlal v Jamnalal Bhikhanlal, Kanga and Co.
2576-23—Merwanji K and Co., Haji Vali Mahomed Moosa Motiwalla v Haji Alimahomed Haji Latif, Bhaishanker K and G.
2374-23—Mulji Th and Co, Girdhardas Coorjee Kairnwalla Karsondas and Co Smethan B and L.
2586-23—Mehta L and Co. Khiasi Bidhar and Co., v Haji Abdulla Javer and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.
182-23—Raghvaya N and Co, M Shiddak Sarappa Basettappa v Mulji Jaitha and Co. Dallas and Co.
S C Ct. 135/1919-24—Daphtary F and D, Gampatrao Govind Bodas v Narayen Srinat Raihansa, Judah and S.
S C Ct. 142/2129-24—Jehangir M and S, Maganlal Thakoredas Dalal v Khoia Munshi Alimahomed Abdulla Lakhpati, Purnanand C and J.
389-24—Kanga and Co, Hathising Jethabhai v Dr. S R Shirgaokar, Mulla and M.
295-24—Kanga and Co, Chabildas Lakhmidas v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.
296-24— Do. Do. Do. Do.
243-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Narsevdas v Himatlal Pitamber, N C Dalal and Co.
5198-23—Mantri and Co., Tarachand Ghanshandas v Chunsi Bhara, Captain and V.
5166-23—Crawford B and Co., The Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., v Yadas Narayen Shenekar and anr., Ramanlal and H.
374-24—Manubhai and Co, Purudatsing Kalasing, B B and C I Railway Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai, Manekbal Vadilal and ors Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.
LONG CAUSES.

5030-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr Payne and Co.
2961-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.
3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Pupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.
3197-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.
3064-23—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Thakersy and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhovji and Co.
ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.
4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.
In Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S Re Laiji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors Motichand and D
In Re Ind Arb Act Wadia G and Co, Re Laxmibai v Bhat Naranji Mulji, Mehta L and Co.
O S 3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Saivji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.
3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.
In Re Ind Co's Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.
In Re Ind. Co's Act.—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T. Service Ltd. N H Moos, Mulla and M.
FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

992-24—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.
FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Rustomji Framji Kerawalla Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.
LONG CAUSES.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhagseth Balsth and anr, Rustomji and G.
1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.
3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA

In the Division Court No. 37.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

144-23—Mulla and Mulla, F K Mody & Sons a firm v Ahmed Suleman Dinar, Payne and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1680-21—Forbes and Co, Bai Pirojbai and ors., Rustomji Framji Merchant, Marsukhlal H M and Co.
SHORT CAUSES.

304-25—Manoher and Co, David A H Meer v J M Talyarkhan, Captain and V.
565-25—Mulla and M, Vrajlal Jiwandas and anr v Venkateswami Lingaya Sayana and ors, Judah and S.
LONG CAUSES.

1982-23—Raghavayya N and Co, Ramdas Ladhu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and Gin.
214-24—Unwalla P and P, Framroz Maneckji Shroff, E M Dadabhoy, Little and Co.
2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.
4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishainker K and G.
1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.
1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co.
3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.
LONG CAUSES.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Dani Merwanji K & Co.
4062-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkaran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.
4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinanu, In Person.
4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhai Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.
4230-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.
4212-23—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr. Shroff & Lam.
2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersey, Rahmat Rahim Chakwalla, N C Dalal & Co.
1453-23—Khanderao L and M Akbaralli Saraf-ali v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.
4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadum, M V Gokhale
4193-23—Tyabji D and Co, N Purshotamdas and Co, D B Mody, Mulla.
134-25—M B Chothia, Thakor Chaganlal Girdharlal v Gandhi Kuberdas Vithaldas, Mulji P and P.
164-25—Choksy and Co, Mensi Bhaja and Co, v Aga Noormahomed Marade and anr. Payne and Co.
134-25—M B Chothia and Co, D C Umrigar and Co, Dr. H B Batliwalla and Sons Ltd, Unwalla P and P.
2774-23—Craigie B and C. The Binod Mills Co. Ltd, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

(Continued from column 6.)

Govindji; 440 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus.
S S Ameland for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus.
S S City of Genoa for Antwerp:—175 cwt. hemp, Hirji Govindji; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Company.
S S Cornwall for Philadelphia:—7200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.
S S Capo di Monti for Marseilles—60 cwt. gum, E Virji & Co.
S S Sardania for Shanghai:—1 bundles woollen and cotton carpets, M T Afshar; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Sardania for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, Curumsey Damji & Co. 338 bales cotton raw, Suzuki & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 1500 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Sardania for Hongkong:—1 case silk waw, Chany Tar; 165 dozens silk kerchiefs Chuny Tai.
S S Sardania for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka.
S S Turkistan for Hull:—4000 cwt linseed, Mackinnon and Mackenzie & Co. 13000 cwt cotton seed, Mackinnon and Mackenzie & Co. 650 cwt myrabollam C Jivanlal & Co.
S S Modasa for Amsterdam:—55 bales cotton Walter Pavri & Co.
S S Modasa for Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton raw, Khimji Visram & Co. 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, Spinners & Co. 6000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 220 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.
S S Modasa for Antwerp:—208 cwt gum Arabic, J Narbharam & Co. 55 bales cotton Hirji Nensey.
S S Modasa for Varna:—800 lbs cotton grey twine 1 to 10, David Mills.
S S Modasa for Constantinople:—350 yds. cotton cold handkerchief A K Habibmola; 10000 lbs. cotton grey twist, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
S S Modasa for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 975 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.
S S Panughis for Dunkirk:—2000 tons Manganese ore, Ratansha & Co. 110 bales cotton raw, Hirji Nensey & Co., 15 B. P. wool raw, Chharam & Co.
S S Gange for Genoa:—1000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 4500 cwt linseed P Gorio Ltd.; 100 cwt rape seed, P Gorio Ltd., 1000 cwt castor seed, P Gorio Ltd.; 6406 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.. 900 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros. 442 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Gange for Naples:—250 cwt castor seed, P Gorio Ltd. 2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.
S S Gange for Genoa:—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros. 4000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus; 4000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus.
S S Gange for Leghorn:—600 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Jalipa for New York:—2600 cwt ghatty myrabolam, Kalyandas Bros

IMPORTS.

26-3-25.

S S Narkunda from London. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—27 cases cigarettes, 27 cases ivory, 63 boxes bar gold, 13 cases quinine, 20 cases straw hats, 1181 silver bars, 37 cases cotton hosiery, 5 cases glassware, 2 cases card board, 172 cases whisky, 37 packages mutton, 12 cases pickles, 215 cases wine, 450 cases dried milk, 89 drums lubricating oil, 493 cases brandy, 18 cases champagne, 293 bundles old newspaper, 50 drums oil varnish, 50 cases medicines, 100 tons Glue 12 cases typewriter, 75 casks tollow, 9 cases printer's ink, 6 cases toilet soap, 24 cases, photo plate paper, 25 cases gin, 14 bundles carpets, 17 cases perfumery 152 cases mineral water, 700 bags almonds, 7 cases essential oil, 30 cases biscuits.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar 26.
S S Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.
S S British Fern, Piper, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

March 27.
S S Varela, Baird, Busreh.
S S Alipore, Gordon, Shanghai, etc.
S S Woolfsburg, Welldroff, Karachi.

LOADING.

March 26.
Steamer North Cornwall for Philadelphia.
Steamer Gango for Genoa.
S S British Fern—The S W Company's steamer British Fern, 3389 tons, Captain H C Piper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.
S S Woolfsburg:—The Hansa Line steamer Woolfsburg, 3827 tons, Captain H Welldroff, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Alipore, 3241 tons, Captain L M Gordon, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, March 26.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Shed.
2 Narkunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
4 Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.
7 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F. N Y K.
8 Clan Macbride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3, J F and Co.
8 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
9 Dongola 4279, London, 404, M M & Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
9 Circassia 4327 Glasgow, N.F. Graham Trading Co.
11 Clan Mactanish 4765 N.F. N.F. J F & Co.
15 Karagola 3647, Durban 1/4 M M & Co.
14 Kalunga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co. d
15 Modasa 5566, London, 2/4 M M & Co.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3. M M and Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Hymeltez, 2985, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
6 Gamaria 3232, K'chi M M & Co.
14 Bandra 1877, Basra, 1/4 M M & Co
PRINCE'S DOCK.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Smeland 2156 Antwerp N F Grahams Trading Co.
A Garmula, 3234, Cal. N F. M M & Co.
B Akita Maru, 2347 Japan, 5/4 N Y K.
F Capo-di-Monte 3544 Genoa, N.F. L Triestin.
O Tirreno 2756, Hamburg 4/4 L Edwards

EXPORTS.

26-3-25.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—1200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.
S S Narkunda for London:—9 bundles fox skins, A Jamshedoff; 225 cwt myrabollams, G Jethanand; 24 bundles fox skins, Messrs Grindlay & Co. 8 bundles lamb skins, Messrs. Grindlay & Co.; 5 bundles woollen carpet, H A Aminoff; 50 cwt olibanum, E Virjee & Co.; 9 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 1 bundles for skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 1 bundle Tiger skins, Grindlay & Co.; 1 case sweet meat, Grindlay & Co.; 1 case toys Grindlay; 1 bundles woollen rugs, Grindlay; 28 bales cow hides, L Tharira and Sons; 8 bales cow hides, H N Haji Ebra 6 cases Ganja E Virjee.
S S Dongola for London:—500 cwt hemp, F F Campbell & Co. 1800 cwt hemp, F F Campbell and Co.
S S Dongola for Marseilles:—975 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.
S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—290 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha 331 bales cotton, N Fatiu.
S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha;
S S Celebes Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G V Lanker 600 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 18 bales cotton, Ali Bros. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Celebe sMaru for Kobe:—278 bales cotton raw, N Fathually.
S S Alipore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, N Manikal & Co.
S S Tottari Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Ozu Burin & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton, Tata & Co.; 700 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.
S S Tottari Maru for Yokohama:—200 lbs sandalwood oil, M Bussen Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Tottari Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Doomana for Havre:—100 cwt caju nuts, V Bhasker; 60 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha 350 cwt hemp, C Peraj & Co.
S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—1 bale cotton raw, Ralli Bros. 360 cwt hemp, D Doongaji.
S S Tirreno for Antwerp:—1040 cwt hemp, D Doongaji; 13 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 237 cwt hemp, F F Campbell & Co.; 118 cwt hemp, Rajinna Bros.
S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—60 cwt olibanum E Virjee & Co.; 348 cwt hemp, F F Campbell & Co.; 330 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus 156 cwt. oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 167 bales cotton fly, H B Bode & Sons; 78 bales cotton fly Save.
S S Tirreno for Havre:—874 cwt hemp, Morgis & Co.
S S Pilsna for Trieste:—125 cwt olibanum, Yacoballi Mosabhoy; 2 bales cotton, Louis Drewfus; 275 bales cotton, Bombay Co.
S S Pilsna for Venice:—3 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.
S S Kalinga for Hull:—8000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co.
S S Ameland for Antwerp:—84 cwt hemp, H

(Continued in column 5).

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 26,

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England			
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)			
3	Japan			
4	China	S/S Sardinia	30-3-25.	6-30 p. m.
5				
6.	Ceylon			
7.	Strait's Settlements			
8.	Maurities			
9.	East Africa			
10.	South Africa			
11.	Seychelles			

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 663
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 718
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 703
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116-1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111-1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207-1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4-78-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 91.30
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.70
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks—
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was quiet.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26.

Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T July 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T July 1/5 29/32

London, March 25.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold quiet £4.6.4
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 9/16

London, March 25.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—China bought and sold. Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 4 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th instant.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 29/32
Bank Demand 1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand 662
American Dollars 280
Hongkong Dollars 153
Shanghai 207 1/2
Japan 116 3/4
Singapore 158

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 25.

Stockholm 17.76
Christiania 30.53
Amsterdam 12.00
Switzerland 24.81
Prague 161.37

London, March 25.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 91.47
Germany Nil.
Italy 117.61

New York, March 25.

Demand Bills 47825

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 25.

Discount:—
Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 18 7/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 26.

3 Months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 Month 6 per cent.
3 Months 6 per cent.
6 Months 6 1/2 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 25.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 7/16 — 3/16.
Conversion Loan £ 77 —7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 — 1/2.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 — 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/9/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/10/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/10/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 26.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
3 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
3 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/12
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96

TONE OF MARKET:—
The Market was firm with buyers.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 26.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1402/8, India Bank 72, Central Banks 23/4, Eastern 87

COTTON.

Ahmed. Advance 435, Apollo 16, Bombay Cotton 510, Bombay Dyeing 1027/8, Century 531/4, Central India 531/4, Colaba Land 137/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 233/12, Currim 470, Dawn 700, Edward Sassoon 140, E. D. Sassoon 1/6, Fazulbhoy 961/4, Globe 50, Gokak 103/12, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 375, Kasturchand 140, Khatau 117/8, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1250, Madhavrao Scindia 52/8, Madhowji 375, Mathuradas 255, Maneckji Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 120, New Great 377/8, New City 280, Pabaney 346/4, Pearls 561/4, Phoenix 537/8, Simplex 202/8, Swan 1030, Swadeshi 630, Tata Mills 165, Vishnu Cotton 1830.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 462/8, Alcock 191/4, B. Burma 320, B. Burma N.I. 77/8, Bt. Burma Pst. 4/14, B. Tramway 102/8, Bombay Steam 80, Bandi Cement 9/8, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Do. deferred 140, New India Insurance 13/12, Shivajipoor 54, Tata Iron Ordinary 16/8, Do. deferred 59/6, Tata Hydro 982/8, Tata Power Ordinary 395, Do. preferred 510n., Scindia Steam 6/10.

SHARES.

London, March 25.

Hongkong Bank £ 139
Chartered Bank £ 21½
National Bank £ 47½
P. and O. Bank £ 11 1/8
Eastern Bank £ 6 3/8.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 26.

Apollo Mill ..	15-8	Morarji Goculdas	2820
Elphinstone ..	32-8	Madras United ..	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee.. ..	11	Laxmi Cotton ..	4925
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton ..	1825
Indian Dy.& Blg	227-8	Western India ..	560
Indian Mfg. ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill ..	7-4
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-5	Sassoon Silk ..	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton ..	45
Currimbhoy Mill	470	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand ..	6	Standard Mill ..	1500
Koorla Mill ..	160	Hindoostan Mill..	1000
Kastoorchand ..	140	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khandesh Mill..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill ..	117-8	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	32	Bombay Flour ..	liq.
Jamshed Mill ..	122-8	Union Flour ..	32-8
Jivraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	475
Tata Mill prof..	200	Emperor ..	420
David	..	New India ..	13-12
Dawn Mill ..	695	Jupiter Ins. ..	6-2
New Cityex-Divi	270	Great India ..	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam ..	6-14
Premier	82-8	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency ..	70	Port Canning ..	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28-4
Bombay Indstl.	24	„ Uganda ..	57
Birla	17	„ Burma New	76-4
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-14
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	13
Maneckji Petit..	2700		

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/12/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/8/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/10/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/5/0

London, March 25.

Bar gold ready s. 86-4
Silver ready d. 31-9
Silver forward d. 31-6

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing. China bought cash and sold forward. We do not expect much further decline for the present.

GOLD.

London, Mar. 25.

Of the £ 7000 gold arrived this week from South Africa has been taken up by the Continent and trade and a small amount by India.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 26.

Ready :—21-9-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Chitor	21-11-0	21-11-6		21-10-6
Visak	21-13-0	21-13-6		12-12-6

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—2—0
Visak 0—5—0
Tone—Market Very Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 26.

Ready :—71-9-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	71-10-0	71-12 0		71-9 0
Visak	71-6-0	71-8-0		71-5-0

Toji Mandi.
Chitor 0—14—0
Visak 1—7—0
Tone—Market Very Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 26.

After the recent decline Reuter reported today 7 to 17 points up in New York futures. The market opened steady and advanced on short, covering, but at the close eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 3 points lower.

Messrs. Umigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 25th instant as under:—"Weekly preparations advanced favourably. Rain beneficial in South Texas. Remainder Texas too dry. Market steadier. Extentive short covering."

A small recovery being reported in New Cork futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 478 i.e. half a rupee higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers. On selling by Bazar operators the values eased to Rs. 476 and the market closed at Rs. 476½ on moderate buying by Shroffs. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 483 and going down by half a rupee on selling by Shroffs improved to Rs. 484½ on Babar operators buying and closed at the same rate. The market was dull and featureless and the prices moved within a narrow compass. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 477 and closed steady at Rs. 478½ for April/May. July/August closed at Rs. 485½. Commission Houses and Bazar operators sold April/May whilst jobbers bought July/August.

F.G. Bengal May opened at Rs. 428 and declined to Rs. 426 on selling by Shroffs and closed at the same rate. Bengal July was nominally quoted Rs. 431.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 26.

Fully Good Broach April-May .. 478 1/2
„ „ „ July-Aug. .. 485 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May .. 426
„ „ „ July .. 432

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	457	447	432	422
M. G. Oomra No. 3	485	475	463	..
M. G. Broach	507	502	497	492
M. G. Khandesh	..	463	453	441

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March

Fully Good Broach April-May .. 477 26.
„ „ July/Aug. .. 485
Fully Good Bengal May .. 427
„ „ July .. 432
Good Southerns May/June .. 489

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26.

		Ready average quality.		Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..		..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	..		445	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425		..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..		445	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425		..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500, 20		..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	450/60	480/85	..	..
Nagpur	..	450/60	480/85	..	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	445		475	..
Pulgaon .. „	„	455/50	475/80	..	..
Dhamangaon „	„	440/5	470/75	..	..
Amraoti .. „	„	435/45	470/75	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola „	„	440/45	470/75	..	..
Mulkapur „	„	415/20	460/65	..	..
Khandesh „	„	410/20	455/60	..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..		..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..		500	..
„ Fully Good	„	..		490/5	..
Muthia	Fine „	..		..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	435/30		..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..		..	..
Coompta	M.G.	535/40		..	..
Westerns	„	475/95		..	..
„	H.G.	..		..	..
Miraj	M.G.	520/25		..	..
Cambodia	„	545/60		..	..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, March 26.

New York Market, 25th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
25.30	May	25.45+15	25.39	+09
25.57	July		25.64	+07
24.90	Oct.		25.07	+17
	Jan.		24.91	

New York spot on 24th March, 25.50 —15; New Orleans 25.55 —15.

Telegraphic market advices:—Long liquidation absorbed by short covering. May highest 25.46 (10-34 a.m.), lowest 25.24 (at the opening), range .22 points.

Liverpool Market 25th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.77	Mar.			13.75	—02
13.80	May	13.73—07	13.70—10	13.77	—03
13.83	July	13.78—05		13.80	—03
13.52	Oct.			13.52	—
	Egyptian				
35.00	May			34.70	—30
33.30	July			33.05	—25

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Warmer, light rains New Orleans district. Forecast:—Enfire belt generally fair.

(2) Cabled 12-25 p.m.: While we believe in higher market eventually, market acts disappointing at present. Market may go lower temporarily on tired bulls liquidating which will make position of market stronger. Advise buying on any further break.

(3) Cabled 4.50 p.m.: Local market. No rains in Texas. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"10 per cent Texas received enough rain."

American cross rate 4.78 5/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay 26th March 1925.
(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m. on Thursday 26th March 1925.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crops.			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..495/505	477	484 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	..465/70		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..440/45		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..435/45		
„ M. G. F. G.	..425/30	427	431
Khandesh Black leaf	..400/410		
Muthia	..430/440		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..425/50		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..425/35		
Harda	..465/80		
Ujjain	..465/80		
Parbhani	..450/65		
Purna.	..455/70		
Nander.	..460/80		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..430/40		
Wardha/Warora.	..470/77		
Nagpur	..475/80		
Katol	..480/90		
Adoni	..495/505		
Sindh/American	..485/510		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 25-3-25	.. 8566000	6051000
„ Yesterday do	.. 18000	5000
Exports to date do	.. 6308000	4622000
Stock at Ports 20-3-25	.. 1070000	650000
„ Interior Towns. do	.. 891000	652000
„ Liverpool do	.. 1071000	698000
Visible Supply 21-3-25	.. 3978000	2457000
Quantity in Sight do	..13184000	9999000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
29851	2357104	2532910	2498937.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 19th March.

1924-25	1923-24
8698	16702

Total Stock in Bombay on 19-3-25 7,65,159 B/s last year—9,43,660 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 23rd March.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	362953	756181	513430
China ..	118119	107023	215600
Japan ..	1005165	922772	999055
Coast-Ports ..	19424	38980	26748
Total ..	1505661	1824956	1754833
Aflot in harbour			
Europe ..	6221	23139	11844
China Japan & Coast ports ..	38835	34365	62626
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
71-9-0	21-12-6	67-9-0	

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York rose 9 points and Liverpool declined 3 to unchanged. Reports agree that only a small proportion of Texas has received sufficient rain and that the weather has now turned fine. The tone in the local market is distinctly easier on profit taking, but we do not advise short sales at this level. We still prefer purchases on good breaks.

Broach April/May opened at 477½ and declined to 476. July/August being quoted about 7 rupees higher.

Demand for Ready was poor yesterday.

Sampin.—Yesterday morning closed .10 up and .40 and 1.10 down.

Marwari Bazar.—Thurs. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach A/May Rs. 476½. July/August Rs. 484½ Bengal May Rs. 427, July Rs. 431.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 25.

Total Day's Sales:—

	Bales.
At Liverpool	6000
On Spec. & for Exp.	2000
Of East Indian	Nil.

Mid. Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard quiet 13.98
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 37.25

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	25.43	
July	25.67	
October	25.07	
New York Noon Call:—		
May	25.42	
July	25.65	
October	25.05	
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—		
March	25.45	
May	25.69	

COTTON.—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 25.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	13.69	—.08
May	13.72	—.08
July	13.75	—.08
October	13.46	—.06
January	13.30	—.04
March	13.20	—.05
Egyptians:—		
May	35.15	+.15

Liverpool, March 25.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	13.75	
May	13.77	
June	13.71	—.04
July	13.79	—.01
October	13.51	—.01
January	13.34	
March	13.25	
Egyptians:—		
May	34.75	+.05
November	26.30	+.10

London, Mar. 25.

Belgium	9375
Athens	29750

Cuban Sugar March sellers 14/6

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—	
March	13.75 —.02
April	13.76 —.03
May	13.77 —.03
June	13.75 —.03
July	13.80 —.03
August	13.70 —.01
September	13.61 unchgd.
October	13.52 unchgd.
November	13.42 +.01
December	13.40 +.01
January	13.34 unchgd.
February	13.29 —.01
March	13.25 unchgd.

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 25.

March	36.20 —.45
April	35.05 —.35
May	34.70 —.30
June	33.90 —.75
July	33.05 —.25
August	31.75 —.25
September	30.35 —.25
October	23.45 —.15
November	26.20 +.10
December	25.70 +10.
January	25.10 +.20
February	24.88 +.23
March	24.85 +.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 25.

Scinde:—	
Good	10.80
Fully Good	11.20
Fine	11.60
Bengal:—	
Good	10.90
Fully Good	11.30
Fine	11.70
Oomra:—	
Good	11.45
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
Broach:—	
Good	11.80
Fully Good	12.20
Fine	12.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, March 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2000
Day's Exports to Continent	12000
Futures at New York:—	
May	25.39 +.09
July	25.64 +.07
October	25.07 +.17
January	24.91 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at:—	
New York	25.65 +.15
New Orleans	25.55 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans:—	
May	25.40 +.08
July	25.65 +.07
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 qulity	21 3/16
Demand Bills	47825
Silver Commercial Bars:—	
Foreign mined	67 1/8

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 25.

Futures at New York:—		
May	25.39	+.09
July	25.64	+.07
October	25.07	+.17
January	25.91	unchgd.

Liverpool, March 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
Liverpool:—	
March	13.75 —.02
May	13.77 —.03
July	13.80 —.03
October	13.52 unchgd.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/9.
July/Sept sellers 17/6.
October/December sellers 17/4 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
October/Dec sellers 17/7.
October/Dec sellers 17/7 3/4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay for April shipment to Hull at £23 1/2. In Linseed La Plata for March/April shipment to Hull at £20 3/4 and for April/May and May/June shipment at £20 7/8. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for March shipment to Italy at 64.

London, Mar. 25.

Business was done to-day in Linseed afloat Bombay at £ 23½ and for M/A shipment at £ 23 1/4. In Linseed La Plata for M/A shipment to Hull at £ 20½ and for A/M shipment at £ 20 5/8. In Wheat Calcutta No. 2 Club for A/M shipment at 62. In Barley Parcels spots at 35.

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 25.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. M/A sellers 63/6
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A sellers 64
Australian M/A sellers 62
Choice White Karachi F/M sellers 61/6
Soft Red Karachi F/M value 60/6
Tone—Quiet
Wheat Club No. 2 paid and buyers for April/May 62.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 26.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	435	435	
Bombay Cotton	510	510	
Bombay Dyeing	1030-35-15	1010-35-28-12	
Century	525	517-8-35-32-8	
Nagpur	533-12-30	527-8-31-4	
Colaba ex-divi.	140	137-8	
Crescent ex-divi.	240	235-22-8	
Indore ex-divi.	377-8-25	372-8-73-12	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great ex-divi. ..	390-80	370-77-8	
Pearl ex divi.	570-55	560	
Phoenix	532-8	537-8	
Bharucha	107-8	107-8	
Simplex	210-5	202-8	
Swan ex-divi.	1090	1090	
Swadeshi	632-8	627-8	
Pabni	350	345	
Fazal	972-8-60	952-8-65-60	
Mathuradas	255	255	
Tata Mill	165	165	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	122-8	122-8	
Madhavji	380-67-8	371-4-75	
Finlay ex-divi.	765	765	
Gokak ex-divi.	108-12	108-12	
Edward Sassoon	140	140	
Meyer Sassoon	120	120	
Tata Hydro	990-85	980-83-12	
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	315	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	102-8	101-14	
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	81-4	80	
Bundi Cement	9-8	9-8	
Central E. Mining	32	31-12	
Indian Cement	45	45	
Tata Steel Ordy.	18-8	16-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	62-8-60	59-6	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 26. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	62 0 0	9 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	9 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	64 0 0	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawn pore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 13 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 7 0	12 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black ..	62 0 0	12 7 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	12 13 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	10 0 0
Barley	46 0 0	6 8 0
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 0 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	12 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 4 6	
Linseed, May	13 3 6	

METALS.

London, March 25.

	£
English best Selected Copper	65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	625 5/16
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	7 11/16
Hard Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	18 3/8
Tin Block	£247

BRASS.

Bombay, March 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 26.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German.. ..	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 8 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1-2		66 8 0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66 4 0
„ „ 1 1-4 ..		67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0 13 9
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0 15 6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0 13 6
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0 13 3
David	No. 10 1-2	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 12 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 12 6
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0 12 6

(Continued on page 19.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Naldera" with English Mails of March 12, due at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 28.

Public meeting of protest against Government, re. the Rent Act, Bill, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 5-40 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Joseph Baptista to preside.

The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, March 30.

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar's public lecture on "The Assembly and its work", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	23 40	8 30

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

VISA NAGAR BANIA—Motiwalla Maneeklal Devidas, (age 34) died yesterday evening at 7-30 p.m. Uthmna ceremony at 4-30 (B.T.) to-day at Girgaum Back Road "Parikh Wadi."

BAND AT DADAR-MATUNGA COLONY.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.L. will play an interesting programme of music at Dadar-Matunga Colony to-day (Friday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT BANDRA.

Athletic sports of Bandra Municipal School children, will be held from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. to-day (Friday). Mr. K. G. Gunjikar, City Magistrate, Bandra, acting as judge.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BANDRA.

The Annual Prize Distribution and Exhibition of Bandra Municipal School children will be held under the Presidentship of Mr. R. D. Bell, Commissioner Bombay Surban Division, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH.

The Managing Committee announces that the Trust Deed for the securities of the above Sangh was executed on 25th March last by Messrs. Raji Vithal Nerurkar, Nilkanth Atmaram Shiteswarkar and Manikrao Bhoath Mulgaokar, trustees appointed by the General Body of the Sangh in 1923.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st instant arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on the 26th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" carrying Bombay Mails of 21st instant ex S.S. "Delta" left Aden at 6 a.m. on the 26th inst.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th March 1925, to 6 a.m. of 26th March, 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 13 (including 1 imported from Ratnagiri Dist.), deaths 7; Cholera attacks, deaths; Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 105 Total mortality this day last year 133.

WORLI TAXI-CAB OUTRAGE.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Four Mahomedans and a Hindu have been arrested by the Bombay police in connection with the Worli Taxi outrage. They were put up before Mr. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, at the Dadar Police Court and remanded into police custody.

The arrested persons are (1) Abdul Nabi Abdulla, (2) Gulam Rasul Khudabux, (3) Mahomed Rafique Shahadin, (4) Bahadur Singh Doosadh and (5) Hafiqe Nawab Kalnawaz.

The complainant application stated that Nusserwanji Hormusji, a taxi driver and owner of taxi No. 270 made a complaint to the police that on March 16 at about 12-30 a.m. two Mahomedans engaged his taxi at Bori Bunder and asked him to drive to the J. J. Hospital where they picked up two more Mahomedans. They then drove to the New Marine Drive, Worli. When they reached Worli, the occupants in the taxi threatened him with knives and robbed him of Rs. 15 and a silver watch and drove away in his taxi. The taxi was found the next day by the police near the Dadar Railway Station.

The police in the course of their investigations arrested the accused and have recovered property worth Rs.43,000 from them. The accused were arrested on the 18th and the 19th instant. As police inquiries are still incomplete, they were requested to be remanded.

His Worship ordered the accused to be remanded and on the request of the police officer the taxi was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

B. E. S. AND TRAMWAYS CO.,

Sir Sassoon David presided over the annual general meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. held on Wednesday last.

Sir Sassoon in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts for the year 1924 made a speech.

A summary of the said annual Report was published in our issue of Monday last.

Sir Sassoon then moved:—

"That the report of the directors and statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1924 now before the meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted together with the recommendations contained therein, and that the payment of the preference dividend as mentioned therein, be and is hereby confirmed."

Mr. J. J. Virudalal seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Resolutions were then passed declaring a dividend for the year on the ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of two per cent. Sir Sassoon David and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas were re-elected as directors. The appointments of Mr. F. C. Annesley, and Mr. A. G. Gray as directors were confirmed. Messrs. A., F. Ferguson and Company and S. B. Billimoria and Company were re-elected as joint auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 per annum to be equally divided among them.

LEAKY TAPS.

WHO SHOULD REPAIR THEM?

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding when consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner asking to authorize him to discontinue the practice of rewashering leaky taps in private houses, as the services of the special staff engaged for this purpose would be dispensed with from 1st May 1925.

This was in pursuance of retrenchment in the establishment of the Water Works Department as recommended by the Retrenchment Adviser. The Commissioner, therefore, requested the Corporation to rescind its resolution of June last authorizing him to rewasher leaky taps free of charge.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar proposed that the resolution of June last be rescinded.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the proposition.

Mr. Asawale opposed the proposition on the ground that the practice was catering to one of the public wants of urgent nature and moreover the Municipality was saving a lot of criminal waste of water, by repairing the taps in time.

Dr. Batliwalla moved an amendment that the matter be postponed until the recommendations of the Retrenchment Adviser were put before the Corporation.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the amendment.

Mr. Balubhai Desai moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Water Supply Committee.

Mr. Boman Behram seconded Mr. Desai's amendment, which after some more discussion was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation was adjourned to Monday next.

BOMBAY'S NEW P. M. G.

AN INDIAN APPOINTED.

A correspondent writes:—

For the first time in the annals of the Bombay Postal Department an Indian now occupies the post of Post-Master-General, Mr. P. N. Bose being the fortunate individual. He was formerly officiating Post Master-General in the Punjab. Mr. Bose has risen to the high position from the humble post of an assistant superintendent in the Department. Another Bengalee gentleman, Mr. G. P. Roy who was the first Indian P.M.G. and who was at one time posted in Bengal, now occupies the position of Chief Engineer, Telegraph Department, Government of India. Mr. Roy is a Cooper's Hill man. Mr. Bose, the new P.M.G. of Bombay, assumed charge of his office on the 24th inst.

BIG FIRE NEAR MADHAV BAUG.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE ABOUT RS. 60,000

A huge fire causing a total damage of about Rs. 60,000 took place in the early hours of Thursday near Madhav Bang. The fire originated in a cocoanut oil factory belonging to Mr. Batliwalla, situated in Pinjrapole Lane. At about 1-30 a.m. a Hindu gentleman residing in an adjoining building noticed smoke issuing from the factory. He went to the spot, but finding the factory locked, went to inform the police and the fire brigade. In the meantime the strong breeze in the morning fanned the fire and it extended to a neighbouring workshop of a Cooper. In answer to the fire call, fire engines from Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank, Byculla and Gowalia Tank arrived on the scene and began their operations immediately. Despite the efforts of the firemen who did their best to bring the fire under control, the fire assumed larger and fiercer aspect. It rapidly spread to an iron and brass foundry belonging to Kalidas Mouji as also to the buffalo stables. For full two hours the firemen stuck to their hoses, bringing continuous streams of water to play on the all devouring flames. It was at 3-30 a.m. that the fire could be brought under control. The firemen still continued to struggle with the flames and at about 4-30, the fire was almost extinguished. The debris, however, were seen smouldering till 7-30 a.m.

It is estimated that the loss to the cocoanut factory is Rs. 15,000 which had been covered by insurance. The building of the factory which belongs to Mr. C. Eduljı was estimated to have suffered a loss of Rs. 15,000, while Mr. Cooper, owner of the Cooper's workshop, has sustained a loss of about Rs. 25,000. The loss to the stables was about Rs. 15,000. Fortunately there was no loss to life either human or animal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 26.

In the share market in jutes on account of easier prices prevailed for the forward position of the raw articles and a quiet tone in hessians share values were not so strong today and there was less speculative support manifest. Coals continue to record a lower scale of values for lacking of enquiry. In teas the few transactions that took place indicated a lower trend of prices. Miscellaneous shared the uninteresting aspect reflected generally. Government securities were firmer in tone. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—3 per cent Government paper Rs. 57/10, 3½ per cent Government paper 67/9, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/10, 6 per cent bonds 1930 102/12.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord. 166.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/5, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 23.

Jutes:—Albion 500, Auckland 302, Bally 259, Barnagore 181, Budge Budge pref 112, Clive 47/4, Craig 5/3, Fort Gloster 1055/8, Gouripore 824/8, Howrah 46/4, Hukumchand ord. 9/14, do pref. 74, Kamarhatty 593, Kankinarrah 482/8, Kelvin 814/8, Lawrence ord. 677/8, do. pref 113, National 32/4, New Central 600, Northbrook 61/12, Reliance pref 112, Standard 484/8.

Coals:—Equitable 12/4, Gopalichuck 3/10, Kuardi 8/4, Nazira 1102, North-West 24/12, Sendra 16/4, Standard 53.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 29, British India Corporation ord. 3/15, British Burma Petroleum 4/12, Titaghur Paper 2/15, Midnapore Zemindary 109, Cawnpore Sugar 2/8.

Tea Companies:—Gielle Tea ord. 28/4, Gohpur 9/7, New Purupbari 11/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenth pence.—A.P.

CALCUTTA'S BID TO GO DRY.

NOT A DROP TO DRINK.

CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

The Calcutta Corporation adopted to-day a resolution recommending to the Bengal Government that all the wine and liquor shops including the shops for the sale of opium and such other intoxicants within the Municipal Town of Calcutta be removed and that in future licenses be granted to the recognised druggists and chemists for the sale of such quantities of wine, etc, as may reasonably be required for medicinal purposes. The resolution was carried without any dissentient voice.—A.P.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

STARTED IN BOMBAY.

A largely attended meeting of graduates which was held last evening in the University Building testified to the popularity of the idea of starting an University Club. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided. At the outset, Prof. K. T. Shah explained the genesis of the Club and described the main features of the draft constitution prepared by the Provisional Committee. A discussion then followed in which Principal A. L. Covernton and Messrs. Faiz B. Tyebji, I. S. Haji, M. R. Jayakar, Dr. P. T. Patel and Mr. Divekar took part, the principal point at issue being whether membership of the Club should be restricted to graduates or be extended to persons possessing a similar academic status as stated in the draft constitution. It was resolved by a large majority of votes that membership should be restricted only to graduates of Indian and approved Foreign Universities and to Professors of Universities and Colleges.

On the motion of Sir Lalubhai Shah seconded by Prof. Mackenzie it was resolved that a Club to be called the University Club be established.

Mr. Jayakar moved that the draft constitution prepared by the Provisional Committee be adopted. Mr. Jamnadas in seconding the motion expressed the hope that the University Club would not reproduce the worst features of Western life like some Clubs in Bombay, which were little better than gambling dens and licensed bars. An amendment was moved by Mr. I. S. Haji that the fee for Resident members which was fixed at Rs 5 per month be reduced to Rs. 2. The amendment found little support in view of the general agreement that the Club which, as Mr. Jayakar pointed out, would, while guaranteeing an intellectual atmosphere, provide all the amenities of a good Club, could not be established and maintained on the basis of a lower scale of fees.

On the motion of Dr. Khanolkar the following office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee were elected:—

Principal A. L. Covernton- Chairman;
Mr. G. S. Ghurye—Hon. Secreary.
Prof. K. T. Shah—Hon. Treasurer.
Miss Bahadurji, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Prof. Mackenzie, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Captain Bhatia, Mr. B. G. Kher.

Mr. Jamnadas moved a vote of thanks to the Chair. The meeting then terminated.

RULES OF MEMBERSHIP.

The following are the rules relating to membership:

The Club shall consist of Patrons, Life-members and Ordinary-members.

(a) Patrons: Any graduate paying not less than Rs. 1,000 in a lump sum may be elected a patron.

(b) Life members:—Any graduate paying not less than Rs. 500 in a lump sum may be elected a Life-member.

(c) Ordinary-members:—There shall be two classes of Ordinary members: Resident and Non-Resident:—

(i) Resident members shall be those who live in the city and suburbs of Bombay.

(ii) Non-Resident members shall be those who, either permanently or for a period of more than six months, reside outside the above limits.

Qualification for membership:—Membership shall be restricted to graduates of Indian and approved foreign Universities and Professors of Universities and Colleges, according to the bye-laws of the Club specially passed for the purpose. This restriction will apply to patrons and Life-Members as well.

Fees:—Resident members: Graduates residing in the city and suburbs of Bombay may be elected Resident Members; and when elected, such members shall pay an entrance fee of Rs. 25 and a monthly fee of Rs. 5 payable quarterly in advance.

Non-Resident members: Graduates residing outside the city and suburbs of Bombay may be elected Non-Resident Members; and when so elected shall pay Rs. 25 as entrance fee and Rs. 12 as annual fee payable half-yearly in advance.

Honnorary Members: Any person, irrespective of his or her academic standing, who has rendered distinguished public service, particularly in the cause of Art, Science, Literature or Philosophy, if proposed by not less than twelve members, may be elected an honorary by a vote of at least three-fourths of those present at a meeting specially called for the purpose.

Graduates intending to become members of the Club are requested to communicate with Mr. G. S. Ghurye, School of Sociology, University Building.

"CONGRESS HOUSE" OPENED.

UNFURLING OF NATIONAL FLAG.

BUSY DAY FOR GANDHIJI.

Mahatma Gandhi who arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning had a very busy time, during his few hours' stay, until his departure for Ahmedabad in the night. In the afternoon he had a talk with the teachers of the National schools, which lasted for some time. Then about 3-40 p.m. he came to the Exhibition, where a spinning competition was being held. There were, altogether 44 competitors of whom 16 were women and 23 children. The competition lasted an hour and the winners were subsequently presented with medals. Mrs. Taramati Eranza gave a demonstration of ginning, cleaning, carding, etc. Mahatmaji went to individual spinners and examined their yarn and spoke to them encouragingly. Gandhiji then addressed a women's meeting and spoke on khaddar and charkha, the two messages he always delivers to his countrymen. The audience was exceptionally large, very much larger than is usually seen in Bombay at these meetings, and a large number of women had to stand outside. The Mahatma then addressed a meeting of the depressed classes in Bombay, who presented him with an address. There were many young school boys in the audience and to these the Mahatma made his appeal. He spoke to them banteringly on their ignorance of Hindi, and humourously examined them in the geography of Travancore and of Vykom, where he had been recently. When the youngsters confessed to their ignorance of Hindi, Gandhiji poked fun at them, and in the end advised the boys to be fearless—to fear no man. In the evening the great function of the day was performed—the opening of the "Congress House" at Girgaum bought out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. Here again there was a large gathering representative of all the communities in the city, and the ceremony was impressive. Mrs. Naidu made an oration, and then the representatives of various religions stepped forward and offered their prayers for the success of the cause which the "Congress House" symbolised. Gandhiji then offered a few words of advice and asked that the flag which was once raised aloft and unfurled should never be lowered happen what may. This finished Gandhiji's activities for the day and in the night he departed for Ahmedabad by the mail.

LADIES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a meeting of ladies was held yesterday in the Congress House, Girgaum, when Mahatma Gandhi addressed the audience. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. The audience was very large and the whole available space was fully occupied by a gathering of ladies of all communities in the city. There were nice patriotic songs sung at the beginning and end of the meeting.

Gandhiji said the yarn spun there was not of the requisite quality and fineness but the fault was their own for the high hopes they had first entertained when they had met in such large numbers on the Chowpatty some four years ago were not fulfilled. He wanted 40s and higher counts if they were to supply their personal requirements as far as cloth was concerned. He had 800 counts spun in this country, and it was such fine yarn that made the Dacca Mulls possible. He asked the women of Bombay to make it possible for him to realise the high hopes he had entertained in regard to khadi and spinning. He had recently toured in Southern India and had been even to Kenya Kumari and had seen all sorts of people from the Maharani of Travancore downwards and he was glad to tell them that the Maharani had promised him to wear nothing but khadi, and also to spin yarn. He had seen evidence for himself that in Travancore until a few years ago every household spun its own yarn and made its own cloth. In Cochin the Royal family was wearing khadi and also spun yarn. But how many of the women who were there that day were wearing khaddar? He fully realised that the people of Bombay could not well realise the importance of the spinning wheel—they who spent money so heedlessly. But the famine stricken men and women of Orissa, who looked like mere bags of bones, did realise the importance of khadi and the charkha. Even these starving people of Orissa had helped him with their offerings when he had been there to make collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. To starving people like these charkha was of greater importance than to the women of Bombay. Mrs. Naidu had informed him that the Begum of Bhopal had ordered a lot of Khaddar for her use. The reason why he asked Begums and rich men and women to devote a small portion of their time to spinning was in order that they might bring themselves to the level of the poor in this country and realise to some extent at least their trials and tribulations. In this connection he said those who endowed sadavarts for the poor were really committing sin, although unintentionally. Why were so many lakhs of ablebodied men in this country who were well able to earn an honest livelihood, starving and loafing? It was because they had no work and could not find any work. At best the mills in India could employ a few lakhs, but not the many crores who were there starving and workless. He did not ask the women to give him any money for these people, but to dedicate at least 30 minutes a day to spinning for the sake of the starving masses. Let them wear khaddar for the sake of these poor men and women: they must give up all foreign cloth, even mill cloth, and until they did so they could not be free, could not have Swaraj and Ramraj. He invited the women of Bombay to take part in the national functions which would be held in the Congress House, which would be the centre of all national activities in this city. The women of Bombay had given him much, but he asked them to give him something more for the country and that was half-an-hour daily devoted to spinning.

ADDRESS FROM "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

A meeting of the depressed classes was then held, when an address was presented to the Mahatma. It was read out by Mr. N. D. Bhonsle. The address thanked the Mahatmaji for all he was doing on their behalf. He had proved to the country that to observe untouchability was a great sin, and they hoped that they would reap the benefit of his great efforts in course of time. They were suffering much from this curse of untouchability and if only the higher castes realised it, they were sure the depressed classes would not have suffered in this manner. The one-fifth of the Indian population belonged to the untouchable classes and they were asking for the benefits of primary education, to dispel the darkness of ignorance. In every village there were what were called "reserves" for the depressed classes, and these should be abolished. Without the complete extirpation of untouchability it would not be possible for India to win Swaraj or be happy in any way. They who still were Hindus and were suffering so much for their religion should have free access to their temples, *dharmashalas*, tanks, and wells, and that would to some extent mitigate their sufferings. In the end they asked him to build chawls for the depressed classes out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

MAHATMAJI'S ASSURANCE.

The Mahatma said it was unnecessary for him to tell them all he wanted to do or had already done for the abolition of untouchability from this land, and while he admitted that untouchability was fast disappearing from India, he regretted that the pace was not fast enough for him. They knew there is a country called Travancore to the South of India where in Vykom Satyagraha was being performed by the untouchables there in order to assert their right to walk in a street adjoining the temple. These untouchables were offering Satyagraha with a view to bringing round to reason those Hindus who in their bigotry had become blind to all real principles of Hindu religion. It was to open the eyes of these caste Hindus that the untouchables in Vykom were offering Satyagraha and Gandhiji hoped their efforts would prove successful in the end. These people were performing *tapaschrya*, sacrifice, in order to convince the caste Hindus of their mistaken notions. These untouchables had a great spiritual leader, Narayan Gara, who had promised him not to allow any of his followers to approach him without wearing khaddar. If the young boys in the audience could not understand his Hindi speech, he could only bless them and wish them a long life, which he hoped they would spend in the service of their country, in good deeds, in truthfulness and in fearlessness. They should fear no man, and fearing none to serve their country. He also asked them to give up drink.

Mr. S. V. Puntambeker then translated the speech into Marathi for the benefit of those who could not understand Hindi and after Gandhiji was garlanded the meeting dispersed.

"CONGRESS HOUSE" OPENED.

In the night, Mahatma Gandhi opened the "Congress House" with some ceremony. There was a very large cosmopolitan gathering of ladies and gentlemen representative of the many communities in Bombay.

Mrs. Naidu in asking the Mahatma to open the House made a very eloquent speech. She said that night was one of the proudest moments of her life. The other day they had all come there to witness the opening ceremony of the Industrial Exhibition and she felt a thrill of pride that her Congress Committee could bring together men and women of so many different shades of political and social opinions. That night the incarnate soul of India was there who had transcended all barriers of race, religion and creed, who had conquered every impulse, and who was standing before them the very embodiment of their national aspirations, hopes, courage and achievement. She did not want to make a speech, because that was not the time for speech. When she was young she hoped that a Reinzi would arise in India, as in the ancient days of Rome, and her hopes had at last been realised in Gandhiji. She had realised her dreams and her soul was following in the spiritual footsteps of the Mahatmaji. When that palatial building became the centre of their activities she wanted men and women of every creed present there to feel that the House belonged equally to the Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Zoroastrian and the Jew. She, therefore, asked the Mahatma to hoist the National Flag which would never be lowered while they lived. She offered the Mahatma a welcome as he was the protector of the weak and the small and the servant of humanity.

She then called upon a Zoroastrian priest to bless the House, and he was followed by a Jew, a Christian, a Muslim and a Hindu priest. They said prayers and blessed the House which was dedicated to the nation.

The gold medals were won by Mrs. Sitabai Balvalli and Mr. Hargovan Lakhmichand. The silver medals which were many were also presented to the winners.

NEVER LOWER THE FLAG.

Gandhiji after congratulating the winners of the medals said the work for which they had gathered there was a blessed one. But before opening the House they must fully realise their responsibility. The National Flag was a mere piece of khaddar, with a charkha on it,—yet they loved it immensely, and it symbolised their hopes and pride. The hoisting of the flag meant something more than the mere ceremony signified. In this country at the present time there was suspicion among the different communities towards each other. In the South the Hindus were fighting with each other. From the prayers said there by the representatives of the various communities, they would find that they contained the same eternal truth about the great God pervading everywhere. If they but realised that all religions were great and must be honoured and respected as such, and that they must tolerate each other, the object of such a ceremony would be realised. Once the flag was hoisted, it should never be lowered whatever happened, even if they all died for it. If the man who was holding it aloft fell stricken down, then the next man must take it from his hands and never allow it to lie in the dust. The flag was the embodiment of all that they cherished and honoured. With the hoisting of the flag, Gandhiji said, the House would be opened by him. The House was purchased out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, to which Bombay was the largest contributor. The House was consecrated to the Congress work, and he asked them all to take advantage of the building. He then prayed to God to make their hearts clean, that they might bear no ill-will towards each other, that they might serve the country, that the flag which they had hoisted that day would never be lowered, and that the members of the Congress would bear no ill-will towards their countrymen.

Gandhiji then walked upto the flag staff and slowly unfurled the National Banner and hoisted it amidst loud cries of "Bande Mataram" etc.

The gathering then dispersed.

DON'T FAIL TO READ

IN

NEXT SUNDAY'S CHRONICLE

A FURTHER INSTALMENT

OF THE

THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY

"THE CHAPEKAR BROTHERS"

(Story of the murder of Mr. Rand, I.C.S., and Lt. Ayerst in 1897)

BY

GEORGE NUNDY, M.A., LL.D.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION IN HYDERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Perhaps you are aware that the electric installation of Hyderabad has been under the management of the Calender Company. His Exalted Highness' Government had issued an order, dated 17th August 1922, to the effect that, on the termination of the contract of the Calender Company, on 1-2-1924, the electric works should be managed by the Electrical Department of the Nizam's Government. But, subsequently, an extension of six months was granted, on the recommendation of the Electrical Department, till the completion of the Power House. It was then that an attempt, backed up by the Industries Department, is being made for other extension for [illegible] indeed deplorable [illegible] view.

It is, indeed, regrettable that the premier Indian State the Department is managed by an English Company and should reap high dividends, when the question of the Indianisation of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has been proceeded apace and Indians have been proving their capacity in every Department of the Government. They are controlling and guiding big Technological Departments in British India and successfully working huge electric works. In Electrical Engineering, in particular, several Indians have obtained highest degrees and academical distinctions in the Universities of England and America. In Hyderabad itself Electrical Engineers with highest qualifications are available who can manage any first class Department of Electricity. Mr. Syed Habibuddin's case is in point. The services of the Syed Sahib, who has not only won the coveted distinctions of one of the premier Universities of America, but has gained considerable practical experience in one of the most well-known electric works of the New World, can easily be utilized for the purpose. In fact it is really incomprehensible why the tenure of the English Company which has been reaping high dividends should be extended when an Indian and a "Mulki" of such high distinctions is available near at hand.

It is hoped that H. E. H. the Nizam's Government will, in future, see that the policy of Indianisation laid down by H. E. Highness is systematically and uniformally followed in all the Departments.—Yours, etc.,

M. SHARFUDDIN.

Amraoti,

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Second Criminal Sessions for the current year commenced yesterday at 11 a.m. at the High Court, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Kincaid presided.

There are twenty-one cases on the calendar out of which four are murder cases, two attempt to murder, three for house-breaking, one for mischief by fire one for rape and robbery, one for possession of forged and counterfeit notes and the rest for theft. Daniel Reuben stood charged before His Lordship, yesterday, under Secs. 307 and 224. His Lordship convicted the accused and sentenced him to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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Subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are earnestly requested to communicate to the management any irregularity or delay in receipt of their copies. Such complaints will be promptly attended to.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1925.

FALSE PROPAGANDA.

Lord Winterton confessed in the House of Commons that the India Office was financing propaganda in British universities in order to attract more recruits to the Imperial Services. The cost is said to be trivial and the propaganda is done through ex-Satraps who carry the Fiery Cross of Recruitment with becoming zeal. Indian opinion is firmly against foreign recruitment and the present supply of foreign officials is enough to last twenty-five years, as the O'Donnell Circular clearly admits. The more untenable the case for foreign recruitment, the more implacable is the campaign against the credit of Indians. In this psychological pressure, ex-officials who are sent out to kindle enthusiasm have to indulge in some disparagement of India's capacity to furnish efficient public servants. Once mankind conceived of the idea of angels, it was bound to invent the devil. Civilians are so intoxicated with self-worship that they look upon the challenging efficiency of Indians as a noxious illusion. The present work of recruiting foreign talent is bound to become more and more difficult, because in spite of all the defamation of Indian capacity, young men in British universities, at least the more intelligent among them, have a vague idea that any presumption of superior virtues would amount to an imposture liable to discovery. The fable of Indian inefficiency will fail to sink into the minds of educated young men as time passes, and India must in consequence receive recruits who are relatively credulous and incompetent; even if the best of them join under the lure of the Golden Fleece, they will find that the need having changed, their utility has become marred. The older generation of Civilians played the part of Nabobs. The Englishman loves to be considerate in the role of a father to the people but he is almost impossible as a brother. Now that *ma bapism* has been found out by the people to be a system of condescension and irresponsibility, the quality of the new recruit on which stress is laid by tub-thumpers, ought to be clearly explained to young Britishers. While Lord Meston and Sir Robert Horne go about preaching quaint fallacies about this country and the need of arresting Indianisation, they should not beguile young men into fateful decisions without a full exposition of the facts. We are afraid young men are being kept in the dark about the sentiments expressed by Indian leaders and the recruiting agents owe them the moral duty of explaining both sides of the case. While Lord Meston lectures in Dublin, he plies his audience with pretty conceits about the indispensability of the foreign officer in India, but the incipient recruit should also be furnished with the opinions held by Indians regarding further recruitment. Lord Meston and his colleagues are free to explain that the views of Indians as expressed in the Assembly and before the Lee Commission are errors; that Indians do not know their own minds; that they are in an infantile state of incomprehension regarding their own good; and that while certain sections resented foreign recruitment in the silence of the masses British Youth could detect the voice of welcome. What actually happens is something quite different. British recruits are not furnished with any publication containing extracts from the speeches and opinions of Indian leaders, but they are stampeded with heroic tales of initiative and opportunity in India. The procedure is unjust to the budding competition-wallahs. All they apparently hear is that the Lee Commission furnishes them with fine prospects and that pay and pension are secured in a new Parliamentary statute.

If fresh recruitment is regarded as an article of faith, all the facts should be presented before the students of British universities who are invited to join the Government may not think it prudent to invite a few Indian leaders to explain the attitude of Indians who hold that foreign recruitment should be suspended and that the only real opening in India is for experts who may be engaged for specific functions. Young men drafted into the Services should know beforehand how educated Indians look upon them as dispensable, and we hope that Indian deputationists who proceed to England this year will make good the omission of the India Office. Dug-out orators are welcome to explain to British Youth that it is all sedition and Bolshevism, but we think that the facts should be unequivocally placed before propaganda. The excuse of the India Office is that the Lee Commission recommended the enlightenment of British universities regarding India. The Lee Commission hardly anticipated the firm repudiation of their proposals by Indians, but if honest enlightenment is meant propagandists should tell the recruits that the new conditions were imposed against the wishes of the legislatures in India and that the advantages represented the fruit of extortion. In Para 102 of their Report, the Lee Commission realise the contingency that "an officer once recruited may come to find the conditions so uncongenial as to make him desire to withdraw from that service at any cost." With such a concrete contingency before them, are the Service-minstrels in England right in slurring over the realities of Indian opposition? They are carrying out the purport of the Lee recommendation in the wrong way. The lecturers further inculcate raw Youth with sentiments hostile to Indians, sentiments that breed the very evils of race-contempt and race-selfishness, which is the bane of foreign [illegible]. In a well-known English monthly Sir Reginald Craddock writes pernicious nonsense about Oriental profligacy and the need of British recruits maintaining Western standards; we understand from the "Statesman" that the essay is part of the enlightening process favoured by the Lee Commission for the better allurement of recruits. We do not want any imported standards. What we want is honest and efficient performance of their duties by public servants who are pledged to seek the progress of the country and the deliverance of its people; public servants obedient to the interests of India as realised by Indians. Sir Reginald Craddock's type of the imported public official has exhausted the patience of the people, and their credit must end with the record of appalling illiteracy and low vitality. It is a wonder that with the disgrace of their achievements they should hold themselves and their methods as models for the younger generation.

Again, in this kind of quack-propaganda, it is inadvisable to employ the picturesque failures of the past. In the current number of the "Nineteenth Century", Sir Michael O'Dwyer takes up the thread of Craddockian narrative. It is curious that Civil Servants whose career was the longest, the most lucrative and the most "successful", are the most envenomed critics of articulate opinion in India. Zulu people think that people on death become snakes (*akrad*); the more virtuous the man, the more poisonous the snake. Sir Michael writes in full frenzy of a thirty years' career of fortune, if not of reputation, and his theme is the iniquity of the educated classes. The young men of the British universities will see from the picture how educated Indians are the tools of foreign Bolsheviks and the masses the dupes of the educated classes. The medium of contact which caused the Rowlatt agitation and incited the "rebellions" he valiantly suppressed, is but one per cent of the population, but it corrupts the press and stimulates disaffection. Indeed he knows that there are still at least four journals in the distant pay of Central Asian revolutionaries. To enquiring aspirants he offers the advice that they should read, mark and inwardly digest the Rowlatt Committee's Report. While this bible of the bureaucrat is edifying reading, the British recruit to be useful should be given a chance of realising the changes in India. For fossils to sit down and picture the corybantics of old days may be an interesting entertainment, but it would be a cruel betrayal of trustful Youth to attach them to careers without telling them how their golden attractions are exacted from the people, and how the people themselves regard their procession as a superfluity and an encumbrance. The people least fitted to speak upon India in British universities are those who glow in retrospect over the lust of irresponsibility in India.

CIVIL JUSTICE III.

The reference to the Ranken Committee made special mention of the speedy execution of the Courts' processes. A considerable portion of the report has been devoted to "Execution of Decrees". In the famous Durbhanga case, Sir James Colville, as early as 1872, said that the difficulties of a litigant in India begin when he has obtained a Decree. It cannot be said that this state of affairs has improved even now. In some Districts in Bengal, the percentage of totally infructuous execution proceedings was as high as 71 per cent, in the year 1921. In Madras, satisfaction in full was obtained in about 16.56 per cent of the applications for execution, satisfaction in part in 7 per cent and the rest were infructuous in the same year. There are special reasons in this country for this state of affairs according to the Committee and some of them can be remedied and others cannot; others again have been imposed as part of deliberate public policy, e.g., the rules laid down in the interests of the Agriculturists by the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. The report makes special mention of the system which allows a judgment-debtor to plead an anterior agreement not to execute the decree; defective drafting of decrees, delay in issuing copies of decree and other obstacles varying in the case of different classes of Decree and the Committee suggest that some of the particulars which are required at present to be stated in applications for execution may safely be omitted. There are further difficulties if a decree has to be executed by any Court other than the one, which passed the decree. The report states that three remedies are possible:—

(1) empowering Courts to issue in execution something in the nature of a precept as described in Section 36.

(2) empowering Courts which passed the decree to issue warrants of arrests authorising its own process-servers to arrest a judgment-debtor wherever he shall be within, or without their jurisdiction, and

(3) permitting the Decree-holder to apply to the Court within whose jurisdiction the judgment-debtor is to order immediate execution on the production of the decree and an affidavit of non-satisfaction pending the receipt of an Order of Transfer under Section 39. The Committee recommend the third remedy as the least objectionable, and suggest that power should be given to different Courts to execute the same Decree concurrently and also that a Court to which a Decree is sent for execution should have the power to transfer it to another Court. The Committee further recommend that some of the notices, which are issued to a judgment-debtor at present should be dispensed with. Thus a notice should be given of an execution petition having been filed and further notices in the case of arrests, attachment etc., should be done away with. Further improvements are suggested in the attachment of moveable and immoveable properties. It is recommended that there should be a clear pronouncement of the law that orders settling the sale proclamation are not open to appeal or rivision, that Section 60, clause H, should be amended by omitting some kinds of property, that certain orders under Section 47 should be made non-appealable, that the execution of the decrees after six years should be barred by amending Section 48. The principle of Section 72 enabling a Collector to arrange for the payment of decretal amounts should be extended to Civil Courts and a few other minor amendments likely to save delay are also outlined.

In the chapter on Limitation, the principal recommendations suggested are regarding the acknowledgment sections, 19, 20 and 21. With regard to Section 19, the Committee recommend that clause 2 may be amended by prohibiting the adducing of oral testimony of the *time*, when an acknowledgment was signed; the Committee think that clause 1 of Section 20 as it stands at present, leads to a number of frivolous suits being filed long after the period of limitation prescribed and they recommend that the payment of *interest* must also appear in the handwriting of the person making the same in the same manner as the part-payment of the principal of a debt, is at present required to be. The Committee suggest that limited owners under the Hindu Law as also the *Karta* or manager of a Hindu family, should be enabled to sign acknowledgments and make part-payments within the meaning of Sections 19 and 20. In Article (5) it should be provided that summary procedure should be applicable for three year instead of six months. The period of 3 years allowed by Articles 92, 93, 95, and 96 seeking relief for forgery and fraud should be shortened. Other Articles in which amendments are suggested are 109, 113, 128, 132, 133, 134, and 166, but they are, while useful, of too technical a nature to be appreciated by laymen.

Notes of the Day.

Economy At Least.

A Bengal communique states that His Excellency the Governor has resumed control of the Transferred subjects under the Temporary Administration Rules. We hope that simultaneously with that step, Lord Lytton has applied to the Government of India to re-transfer all subjects to the Reserved category. If he keeps the Departments himself, it would be a violation of his word. In his homily of 9th March, Lord Lytton had made the following promise:—

"If the demand for Ministers' salaries is again rejected in toto, Government will regard this as an indication that the Council refuses to provide salaries to any Ministers. In that case His Excellency will apply to the Government of India to re-transfer all the Transferred subjects under Devolution Rule 6 and if this is done, Bengal would thereafter be governed by the Governor-in-Council."

Inspired by the pledge of Lord Lytton, the Council has rejected the salary of Ministers, and the province should now be governed by the Governor-in-Council. When the pre-Reform position is restored, consideration should be given to the reduction of the Executive Council. Bengal before the Reforms could manage with a Governor and three Executive Councillors. The monstrous shaping of Diarchy added to the Executive Council, while the Government were decorated with a caudal appendage known as the Ministry. While Diarchy is swept away, we wonder if it would not be convenient to observe the economy of the pre-Reform Era.

Stale Affectations.

The comment of the Anglo-Indian press on Bengal's decision to do without "popular ministers" betrays a mixture of facetiousness and chagrin. The "Statesman" says that Mr. C. R. Das fought his battle to the advantage of the bureaucracy and Bengal is to be left in the ditch until it cries for the chicanery of the Reforms. You are richer with empty pockets than with counterfeit coin. The Reforms did not abate the strangle-hold of the bureaucracy in the slightest degree, while the Zanies of the Farce, the Ministers capered about to their own surprise. The Bengal Swarajists have so exposed the poltroonery of ministerial pomp that very few in Bengal would deign to be a minister; unemployment is more respectable than occupation as minister. For the "Statesman" to pretend that the Ministers were stemming bureaucratic reaction, is transparently absurd and it is best to give up the pose of apprehending evil about Bengal in the capacity of a well-wisher. Anglo-Indian die-hards love diarchy because it describes a degenerate system in democratic language, and they are alone in mourning the end of ministers.

All-Round Talent.

During the Salary-debate in Bengal, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta had a delightful fling at the creation of *ad hoc* experts out of bureaucratic material. The Civilian is great as an expert on law, engineering, finance, printing, agriculture, pisciculture and leather-tanning—everything in turn as vacancies occur. Mr. Sen-Gupta gave some illustrations of the happy system of family arrangements, but one we cannot resist quoting: "Only the other day I was told in Alipore that there was a Sessions Judge sitting in a Sessions Court when an application was made before him for Probate, but he did not know what the word Probate meant." Earlilèy Norton, in his Reminiscences related equally good examples of the way the judicial mind of Civilians had to be patiently furnished at the cost of clients. The clique, however, hold together and it pays them to indulge in mutual praise and keep up the myth of universal efficiency. We should therefore not be surprised at the existence of judicial luminaries who imagine that a Probate is probably a Reprobate who has yet to attain majority.

Presidency Magistrates.

Consequent on the retirement from the bench of Mr. Frank Oliveira, five of the Presidency Magistrates have been confirmed in their acting appointments. Bombay has now a full complement of six Presidency Magistrates, all of whom are barristers or advocates and the net result appears to be that the pleaders have been elbowed out of all judicial appointments on the Police Court Bench. And yet a glance at the list of the Presidency Magistrates who served in the past will prove to the most casual observer that some eminent men, distinguished alike by their legal acumen and sound common sense, were recruited from the ranks of pleaders, practising at the local Bar or of men who served in the mofussil courts. Many such names will readily occur to our readers though only for the purpose of illustrating the point and without any desire to make invidious distinction we may recall the names of only two of them. Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur and Mr. Frank Oliveira, the latter of whom rose from the lowest rung of the ladder to the post of acting Chief Presidency Magistrate which he occupied with dignity, efficiency and satisfaction to the Bar and the public. Not only in Police Courts and in the Courts of Small Causes, both in Bombay and mofussil, have pleaders rendered a good account of themselves as a body, but in higher courts also they have shown themselves to be capable and even brilliant. In our own High Court, not to speak of other Presidencies, the names of pleader judges like Ranade, Telang and Chandavarkar will be remembered with regard and esteem as long as the High Court exists; while Sir Lalubhai A. Shah as acting Chief Justice has proved a notable success.

Pleaders' Claims Ignored.

Perhaps the warmest tribute to this class of lawyer was paid by the late Mr. J. D. Inverarity in his evidence before the Bar Committee, in the course of which he stated that the pleaders who practised in his early days in India were competent in their knowledge of and practice of the law and he did not think that the type had in any way deteriorated. It is felt, therefore, all over the country that this class of legal practitioners ought to be given every encouragement and as a matter of fact the recommendations of the Bar Committee in this respect are being given effect to by almost every High Court in India except that of Bombay. These recommendations are a step forward in removing the distinctions which divide lawyers into many castes, so to say, to the grave detriment of the public. In the Police Courts, pleaders are in daily and constant touch with the class of litigants who resort to those courts and it is proper that judicial appointments on the bench of the Police Courts should be thrown open to them. The policy of ousting the pleaders from their legitimate share of appointments on the bench is unfair and it may be honed that in any vacancies, acting or otherwise, that may occur in the future, their claims will receive every consideration.

ART HORIZON.

LORD CURZON AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

Indian art cannot secure its future if it fails to obtain inspiration from the past. The preservation, maintenance and adequate appreciation of the artistic heritage now surviving in the ancient monuments strewn throughout the land assume, therefore, an importance whose magnitude is even now not fully realised. Lord Curzon, who came here complete with the elegant refinements and cultural accomplishments one usually associates with the nobility in England, was probably the first to think of the large-scale possibilities of the Archaeological Department. He had, it seems, a passion for organisation, devotion for "efficiency" and the resources open to the Viceroy of India. He thus succeeded in his desire for more "scientific" methods in the Archaeological Department. Sir John Marshall was invited by him for the introduction of those methods.

Without Insight.

But Lord Curzon cannot be said to have possessed insight into the true artistic values of the monumental remains which attracted his accomplished enthusiasm. Incidents during the controversy that centred round the Victoria Memorial, described by Gardiner as a "white elephant" which is "sinking into the mud of the Maidan at Calcutta", the reference to Tottenham Court furniture and the inevitable retort, the Taj gardens, are illustrative of his limitations as an administrator. He lacked the imaginative sympathy which alone could fathom the deep significance of the culture he saw expressed in the ancient artistic monuments of this land. His limitations have to a very large extent exercised their cramping effect on the Department he brought into being.

'Aesthetics of India".

One of the most marked features of the British Universities is, the Viceroy during the course of his speech at the Delhi University Convocation pointed out, "the wide choice of intellectual interests to which a man can apply himself outside the immediate course of his studies." In no direction can, he added, "these miscellaneous interests be more profitably employed than in acquiring an appreciation of the beauty of colour and form, of the rhythm and cadence of sound, and generally, in obtaining an understanding of the aesthetics of India and the world."

History in Buildings.

Buildings have, he said, some part in the education afforded by the University. They constitute, he observed, "the centre round which cluster the traditions, which are one of the most valuable elements in a successful College or University. They embody its history, and are associated with its memories and aspirations." "I do not", he concluded, "therefore, under-estimate the importance of securing for the University of Delhi, if circumstances permit, an appropriate, a dignified and above all, a permanent setting." If the implications of these truths are fully realised those responsible for the Delhi University must seek guidance for their permanent setting not from new but the old Delhi of the Moghuls. The best procedure would be of course to invite competitions for the designs of the buildings from all parts of the country. It would give the much-needed impetus to Indian architecture.

A New Venture.

Mr. Mumtaz Hussein, responsible for the Shia Art Exhibition held in the city some time back, informed the writer of an interesting exhibition that was to have taken place last week at Lucknow. It has been described as the "Anjuman-i-Adabi-Numaishi." The organisers intend to display on the occasion choice specimens of calligraphy, illuminated manuscripts and books. This venture should prove instructive. The art of calligraphy and the gems from illu-

(Continued on page 9.)

FOSTERING OF RUSSIAN TRADE

DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF SOVIETS.

T. U. CONGRESS' MOVE.

LONDON, March 25.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has resolved upon calling on Government to reopen immediately negotiation with the Soviets with the object of a comple diplomatic recognition of the Soviets and th encouragement and support to the trade Russia by the application of the Trade Facili ties Acts and Overseas Trade Acts to Rus sian trade.—Reuter.

BIG GAME EXPEDITION IN TURKESTAN.

"MISCONCEPTION" REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Over the reported refusal of the Indian authorities to permit a big game expedition led by Messrs. Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt they wrote to the British Embassy here and accused the British Government and the Ambassador Sir Esme Howard of personally and wilfully preventing the expedition. The Embassy officials replied expressing their regret at this misconception and explaining that the cause of refusal was that a large Swadeshi expedition which used the pass this year had employed all available native bearers and adding that undermanned or inefficiently manned expeditions would be dangerous in a wild country where food and facilities were very scarce. The refusal of the Indian authorities was due to the fact that they felt that they were morally responsible for the expedition when it passed through India into a more less unknown lands beyond.

It is understood that the Roosevelts have been advised that they may enter Turkestan by some other pass or postpone their trip for a year.

DIFFICULTIES OBVIATED.

A later message says: Mr. Theodore Roosevelt announces that he and his brother will sail on 11th April and hope to leave Simla about the middle of May. He adds that difficulties have now been obviated by the British Government and the Viceroy was very kind and helpful and extended them every courtesy.—

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, March 25.

Newspapers welcome the cordiality of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons, but regret that Britain opposes the Anglo-Franco-Belgian Pact for which it is deemed there is no adequate substitute. They admit the expediency of following up the proposals but insist, first of all, Germany's entry into the League of Nations as a token of her good faith, also a preliminary settlement of the disarmament question.

The "Temps" utters a warning against slipping into a revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

The "Liberte" declares the German Pact idea is merely a Parliamentary expedient. —Reuter.

FUNERAL OF LORD CURZON.

LONDON, March 25.

The funeral service of Marquess Curzon at Westminster Abbey was marked by a striking public tribute. Silent and bareheaded crowds lined the route from Lord Curzon's residence at Carlton House terrace to Westminster Abbey. The King, Premier, Cabinet-members, leaders of Liberal and Labour parties, Government departments were all represented. Leading statesmen and foreign ambassadors personally attended. Sir Reginald Blankenburg represented the High Commissioner for South Africa. The funeral will take place to-morrow in the family vault in Keddleston Church.—Reuter.

NATION'S TRIBUTE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 25.

The nation's tribute to the late Marquess Curzon was paid in West-Minster Abbey to-day when the funeral service was attended by a great assembly of all classes of the community. The King, Queen Alexandra and the Prince of Wales were represented and the choir sat also members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic corps. The pall bearers were the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Winston Churchill and Earl of Birkenhead. Wreaths lying along the chancel rails included many tributes from foreign monarchs and Governments. After the service the remains were conveyed by a special train to Kedleston for internment in the family vault.—B.O.W.

Official and Personal

Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji of Cutch, Major and Mrs. A. N. Thomas and Captain R. A. Payne lunched at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Wednesday.

Mr. P. L. Bowers dined at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Wednesday.

ZAGHLUL HITS BACK.

"I DID NOT DESIRE PREMIERSHIP."

DISSOLUTION A VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION.

CAIRO, March 25.

"I did not desire Premiership; in fact I will never accept office again" declared Zaghlul Pasha when he was interviewed by Reuter in connection with the crisis. He added as the leader of the majority in the New Chamber he ought to have been consulted before dissolution in which case his advice would have been essentially that embodied in his speech from the Throne on 12th November last, which was his policy to-day He stood for law and order. Claiming Monday's events as a striking triumph for him, Zaghlul Pasha described the dissolution as a violation of the Constitution on the ground that Parliament could not be dissolved twice in succession for the same reason. He added Egyptians no longer possessed a Constitution which was in a serious state of affairs. He indignantly denied the "calumny" that he was responsible for the Sirdar's murder. He said that he was no more responsible for the outrage which he had never ceased to deplore than the British Government with martial law in force and Sarwat Pasha in power was responsible for the numerous attacks on British subjects during that regime.—Reuter.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE MEASURE IN JAPAN.

SERIOUS POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS ARISE.

TOKIO, March 25.

Ruffians attacked residences of certain Peers who are prominent opponents of the universal suffrage measure during the Upper House debates. Only slight damage was done, but serious political complications have arisen in consequence of the Upper House refusing to continue to discuss the measure until the Home Minister has satisfied of its honour.—Reuter.

DENNISTOUN CASE.

LONDON, March 25.

The Dennistoun case ended yesterday in an atmosphere of bewilderment which was not dispelled to-day when the case was adjourned again after lengthy legal arguments on the subject of the jury's findings. It was announced at the outset that defendant had abandoned the counterclaim in respect of furniture whereupon the jury discharged him.

Counsel then proceeded with arguments. Sir Ellis Hume-Williams for plaintiff asked leave to amend the statement of the claim so that the agreement he pleaded for might agree with the jury's finding.

Sir E. Huge-William said that if Mr. Justice McCardie whose summing-up made every possible point in favour of defendant, refused the amendment, plaintiff, would be gravely affected. Mr. Birkett for defendant said that the jury throughout was hostile to defendant.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that two distinct issues had been raised. He could enter judgment for plaintiff on one issue and for defendant on the other issue. He decided in favour of defendant under the Statute of Limitations in respect of £616 which plaintiff said she paid in 1913 on his behalf.

There was a long argument on the subject of costs, Sir Ellis contending that the case had been prolonged as a consequence of the defence's allegations which the jury did not accept, and that, therefore, the defence should bear enormous costs. Plaintiff was unable to pay them and would be made bankrupt.—Reuter.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

LONDON, March 26.

Judgment has been reserved in the Dennistoun case.—Reuter's Special.

AIR FORCE IN IRAQ.

LONDON, March 25.

In a lecture in London on the air force in Iraq Sir John Salmond claimed that aerial warfare was made quicker and more efficient and accompanied with infinitely less suffering than the older method. While he was commanding Kurdistan in 1922, there were 288 aerial operations many of which had saved the necessity of despatching a column, and, in some cases, even a division with the result that they were able to reduce the garrison to four battalions.—Reuter.

THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVE CASTLEMARRE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 25.

King George and Queen Marry in the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" have arrived at Castlemarre.—B.O.W.

LONDON, March 26.

Escorted by the destroyers "Vendetta" and "Vampire" the Royal Yacht is cruising the west coast of Italy. Their Majesties are enjoying sunny skies. The King and Queen landed at Leghorn and visited Pisa. They also disembarked at Castellamare and visited Pompei. Everywhere they were given ovations by the people. They will spend three days at Castellamare and will visit Naples, Sorrento and Capri. —Reuter.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NEED OF REFORM.

LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 25.

The question of reform of the House of Lords was raised in that House to-day by the Duke of Sutherland, Conservative Peer. He asked if Government was prepared to execute a legislation in the near future with this object in view of the importance of passing such legislation during the life-time of the present Government. He said a scheme agreed to by all parties was required. The House of Lords would never expect to be a serious rival to the House of Commons, but it must be allowed to act as a buffer between the state and revolutionary legislation.

Lord Haldane, Labour Peer said that their Lordships had shown in recent years great readiness to acknowledge the course of public feeling and to respect it. If he were to presume to give advice to their Lordships it would take the form of a simple sentence namely to let well alone.

OBJECTS OF LEGISLATION.

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith recalled the objects of the legislation relating to the House of Lords for which he was responsible fifteen years ago. The immediate object he pointed out was to give a statutory force to the constitutional usage by which the House of Commons was the supreme authority in matters of finance. The second object was to provide that the force of an Act of Parliament should be given to any Bill although rejected by the House of Lords when that Bill had been passed in three sucessive sessions by the House of Commons. That legislation of fifteen years ago suggested in its preamble that the Second Chamber should be reconstructed on popular and not on hereditary basis. The Earl of Oxford declared that the reformed Second Chamber should have no authority in finance, but it should have legislative initiative in all matters not covered by that exception and it ought to have the freeest and fullest powers of revision and consultation and reasonable powers of delay. Perhaps if there was a substantial agreement regarding the end to be attained some method could be found to provide an instrument adequate and appropriate for the purpose.

GOVT'S ATTITUDE

The Lord Chancellor said in reply that Government regarded the question as of real importance and as one which called for consideration and in due course for action. The danger of an unreformed House of Lords would become apparent when the majority in the other House used its power to propose revolutionary changes. A real Second Chamber would then be needed. He added that the Premier proposed to appoint a committee of the Cabinet fully to examine the problem.—B.O.W.

GOVERNMENT DISARMAMENT.

ALLIES CONTEND SERIOUS DEFAULT.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. McNeill, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs was asked if any decision was arrived at between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot when they imet in Paris regarding the publication of the report of the Interallied Military Commission of Control on German disarmament. He replied that no decision had been reached. M. Herriot and Mr. Chamberlain however agreed in principle that eventually it would be necessary to publish the exact grounds on which the Allies based their contention that Germany was in serious default under the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.—B.O.W.

WILL GERMANY ENTER LEAGUE.?

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

BERLIN, March 25.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no truth in the report that Germany is prepared to enter the League of Nations unconditionally. On the other hand, Government maintains its original attitude on the subject. Hitherto only a few Nationalist newspapers have commented on Mr. Chamberlain's speech and none has favourably commented.

The "Soersenzeitung" attacks Dr. Stresemann's Security Pact proposals, and declares any treaty made will remain a scrap of paper to the Opposition.

The "Deutschezeitung" expresses the opinion that Dr. Stresemann's failure make his resignation essential.—Reuter.

COLLEGE OF MINING IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 25.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee, speaking at a dinner in the Institution of Mining Metallurgy, said that India's output of minerals of all kinds was steadily increasing. They realised that progress could only continue if their people reached the high professional standard. He hoped that a college of mining would shortly be established in India.—Reuter.

VYKOM MISSION

"NEITHER A SUCCESS NOR A FAILURE"

MAHATMAJI INTERVIEWED,

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning from Madras after a strenuous tour in the South. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by about 200 people. Among those present may be mentioned Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Shuaib Quoreishi, Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, and others. The Mahatma drove to Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan's house in Laburnum Road where he is putting up.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed him on the result of his mission to Vykom.

Q.—What about your mission to Vykom? Was it a success?

A.—It was neither a success nor a failure. It was not a success because the roads are not yet thrown open, not a failure because I believe that success is near if the Satyagrahis remain true to their faith.

Q.—But in your offers, contrary to your wont, have you not put a common right of humanity in jeopardy by making it subservient to the opinion of a class, which is presumably opposed to your contention, or to Shastric authority?

A.—I do not think I have done any such thing, because the caste Hindu opinion, it I am correctly informed by my co-workers, is overwhelmingly in favour of Reform. The original Satyagraha is based upon the assumption that the opinion of caste Hindus is in favour of Reform. Such being the case when the orthodox party suggested that the opinion was not in favour of the Reform and when I knew that the Government wanted an unequivocal expression of that opinion I was bound to suggest a referendum in order to satisfy ignorant, but honest orthodoxy. I was bound to suggest the reference to learned Shastris as I knew in the matter of use of public roads there was no authority at all to suggest the contention. It must be understood that the contention of the Government is that the law in Travancore is against the reformers. It is therefore necessary for the Government to pass new legislation if there is orthodox opposition. How far this contention is correct I do not know, but I had to reckon with it.

Q.—What about the future of Satyagraha?

A.—I expect Government to take the next natural step to adopt one of the suggestions made by me whether with or without the concurrence of the orthodox party.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN OIL TANKER.

ELEVEN KILLED AND TWO MISSING

BERLIN, Mar. 25.

Eleven persons are reported to have been killed and two missing in a terrific explosion in an oil tanker lying in Hamburg harbour. The explosion was apparently caused by repairmen's using oxygen blowers before tank was emptied of gas. So tremendous was the explosion that the victims and a half-ton anchor were hurled hundred yeards over the roofs of houses.—Reuter.

POITERSE EXPRESS DERAILMENT.

5 KILLED : 23 INJURED.

POITERSE, March 25.

5 persons were killed and 23 were injured as a result of the express derailment.—Reuter.

HOW THE ACCIDENT TOOK PLACE.

POITIERS, Mar. 25

No Britisher was killed in the accident, but a Londoner was among the injured. The accident was due to the breaking of a coupling as the train reached a viadict over the narrow and deep river Clain. The leading carriage which was exclusiveiy first class toppled over the viaduct and crashed accross the river. Two carriages fell. The passengers of the first carriage were extricated with the greatest difficulty from the wreckage in which the river was pouring. A party of soldiers from the disciplinary regiments of Morocco were on board the train and were very helpful in the rescue work and in carrying the passengers on their backs.—Reuter.

"RADIUM SEEDS."

NEW METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 25.

A new method of using radium for treatment of diseases which has been tested by the Middlesex Hospital with excellent results was described by Mr. Cortauld at the annual court of the Governors to-day. He said that emanartions from radium had been captured, purified, condensed and bottled in tubes which are termed seeds. The Middlesex Hospital by installation of an expensive plant is now able to supply these curative seeds to other hospitals. By capturing the gas which would otherwise have been wasted it is now possible to multiply thousands of times the curative value of any quantity of radium. These "radium seeds" are being used both for cases in which radium itself is used. Mr. Cortauld declares that very great possibilities in the treatment of disease are opened up by this new process.—B.O.W.

MALABAR HILL TRAGEDY

HEARING BEFORE MAGISTRATE OPENS.

ALL PARTIES CONCERNED NOT IN COURT.

MUMTAZ'S PETITION TO FILE COMPLAINT.

Yesterday the curtain of the Malabar Hill Tragedy now commonly known as the Bawla murder case was lifted for the first time when an open trial of the accused began before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Court room was crowded with spectators and a number of school boys seemed to have taken a French holiday. The prisoners were brought at 10 a.m. and placed in the spiked dock guarded by armed policemen. They whiled away their time chatting, at times sitting and some time standing without manifesting any sign of anxiety or concern. They were brought in the front dock before the Magistrate. The police had kept a strict guard right from the first floor and were very vigilant before they passed out any man on the second floor. At about 11-15 a.m. a big box conthining the exhibits were brought in the Court and ten minutes later the Court was full with counsel from both the sides, viz:—The Crown and the defence. Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Cauty, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Sykes, Inspectors Jeffries, Smith, Lyon and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal were present in the Court from 10 a.m. and remained all throughout the day in the Court.

Mohmed Shafi, Mr. Bawla's chauffeur was made an aprover andthis preliminary being disposed of Mumtaz Begum the central figure in the case as Mr. Kemp described her in his opening address was brought by Mr. Cauty, the Deputy Police Commissioner. She had put on a white *Burkha* which she lifted when she stepped into the witness-box. She was given a chair and she gave her evidence in Urdu and in a perfectly calm and sober manner. After her discharge from the J. J. Hospital she has picked up health again and barring the scar of the wound which was visible on the forehead she was looking quite healthy and strong. She narrated the story of her Indore life and her love affair with Mr. Bawla in Bombay without any reservation.

Other witnesses that followed her were not so interesting. About forty more witnesses are on the charge sheet for examination and day by day the tale of the Malabar Hill Outrage will be unfolded for more than a week before the accused are committed to take their trial in the High Court Sessions. The accused were standing all through out the day though His Worship ordered them to sit down if they wished. Mr. Welinker on their behalf applied the Court to allow them to sit on stools which was granted but no stools were forthcoming yesterday.

NAMES OF ACCUSED.

The accused in the case are:—(1) Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore; (2) Pushpacheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore; (3) Bahadurshah Mohmedshah; (4) Akber Shah Mohmed Shah, Motor driver, Indore; (5) Shamrao Rewaji Dighe, Captain, Air Forces, Indore; (6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore; (7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver, Indore; (8) Karmat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; (9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse, Adjutant-General, Indore, and (10) Mohmed Shafi Malik Islam, Motor driver.

CHARGES.

The charges set out against the accused were:—That they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India and (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India, (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kader Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of witness Lieut. J. M. Saegert and K. E. Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messrs. S. T. Dravid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused No. 2 to 9. Messrs. Mullah and H. J. Dalal appeared for Rukiabai, mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and J. M. Almeida appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the approver.

Mr. Kemp at the outset prayed the Court to allow the last accused as a Crown witness as an approver and tender him pardon.

Mr. Velinkar requested the Court to supply him with the Court's order in regard to the last accused who was made an approver. His Worship granted the request.

MR. KEMP OPENS CASE.

Mr. Kemp briefly opened the case for the prosecution and narrated the facts which are already reported in the newspapers.

He said the central figure in the case was the young woman Mumtaz Begum, about 21 years of age now. There would be a certain amount of evidence about her past history and associations. Her relations were her mother, step-father and three cousins.

Mr. Kemp said he would outline Mumtaz's past history and associations sufficiently to give a proper understanding of the position as it stood in October, 1924, when the case actually started. At a very early age Mumtaz was brought up as a singing girl and in the course of her profession she went to Indore. There she attracted by the Maharajah of Indore and later became his kept mistress.

The Court:—When did she go to Indore?

Mr. Kemp:—When she was about nine years of age—it must be about the year 1917.

Continuing, Mr. Kemp said in the years 1919 and 1921 Mumtaz was in Bombay with the Maharajah and she went to England with him in the latter year. In March, 1924, whatever the reasons were, her feelings were such that she wished to leave the Maharajah. She was travelling up to Mussoorie in charge of an A.-D.-C. and she decided to get off at Delhi. She wrote petitions disclosing her intention to certain authorities and asked for their protection. Her mother and step-father were with her when she got off at Delhi.

From that moment down to the moment, according to her own statement and also the statements of others, she was never free from some sort of following and dodging of her footsteps from people connected with Indore. It was obvious that the Maharajah wanted her back. That was sufficient to stimulate various people to try to get her away either by inducing her or by threats or by force. From March, 1924, she went from place to place until eventually she settled down in Bombay with her step-father and mother and all that time she was troubled and anxious, being followed by various people.

About August or a little earlier she made the acquaintance, through her uncle or mother's uncle Alla Bux, of Bawla, the deceased. Gradually that acquaintance ripened into intimacy and eventually she became Bawla's kept mistress. They lived together in various places and finally at Bawla's flat, above the Islam Club at Chowpatty, Bombay. They went to Lonavla about December, 1924, and stayed there for some time and came back to Bombay on 10th January to Bawla's flat. On the 12th of January the occurrence took place.

PARTY FROM INDORE.

Meanwhile in October, 1924, a certain party of people came down to Bombay from Indore and most of the accused in the Court would be shown to be connected with that party. As far as the Indore Durbar's property in Bombay is concerned, it consisted of the "Somerset House", which was reached by a small road leading up from Breach Candy, where generally the Maharajah or his chief guests stayed, and the "Aurora", situated on Hughes Road, not far from Bawla's flat. The party in question lived mostly in "Aurora." It would also be in evidence that Phanse (accused No. 9) who held the rather high position of Adjutant-General in the Indore State forces was intimately concerned in the party in question. He borrowed some money in Indore and a certain amount of money was obviously being spent on the conspiracy.

On 23rd October, 1924, a red Maxwell car was purchased by Phanse and Ponde (accused No. 2) at the Automobile Company. That car was garaged at "Aurora" and was being driven by Bahadur Shaha (accused No. 3).

On 12th December the car was taken out of the garage and sent to Indore by rail. The railway receipt and risk note were made out in Phanse's name and the latter was attested by Bahadur Shaha.

From there the scene changed to Poona and Lonavla. Ponde (accused No. 2) and Bahadur Shaha were in Poona and the rest of the accused were at Indore. Certain telegram passed between Ponde and Phanse to the effect that the time was very convenient for the attempt. Eventually on the 9th of January the party at Indore left the place and came to Poona. Some of them came by the red Maxwell and some by rail. They arrived at Poona on the afternoon of the 10th of January. Meanwhile, Mumtaz and Bawla were at Lonavla. It was known to the party that they might be going to Bombay at any moment and they, therefore, went hot-foot from Poona to Lonvala. When they arrived at Lonavla, however, they found that Bawla and Mumtaz had left for Bombay. They went back to Poona and the next morning three of them, i.e. accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5 came to Bombay by rail and the rest by the red Maxwell. They all put up at "Aurora" with the exception of Phanse, who was at Indore. "Aurora" was shut up, but they got in by the back entrance. They kept quiet except Bahadur Shaha and Latif (No. 7) who went to "Somerset House" the next day and took from there a spare

(Continued on page 9).

ROAD TO RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

CLEARING OBSTACLES BY ORDINANCE.

ASSEMBLY'S REJECTED BILL IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

DELHI, Mar. 26.

The Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (Supplementary) Bill as recommended by the Governor-General was discussed in the Council of State to-day for over five hours and passed, oppositionists not claiming a division although they opposed the Bill, especially clause six which suspends the Habeas Corpus Act. Earlier in the day the motion for consideration of the Bill was vigorously opposed by non-officials but was carried by 39 votes to 3, the latter being Messrs. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Karandikar and Sukhbir Sinha, while during the discussion Messrs. Ramdass (Swarajist) and Vedamurthi walked out of the Chamber as a protest against the passing of a Bill at "the point of the bayonet" as they described Lord Reading's recommendation.

In the Council of State Mr. Crerar moved for the consideration of the Bengal Ordinance Supplementary Bill and made it clear that it was intended to clear the obstacles which stood in the way of India advancing on the road of Responsible Government.

Mr. Yamin Khan said the facts on which the Governor-General had proceeded to take the entire responsibility for the promulgation of the Ordinance and this Bill were not before the House and in the circumstances he would leave the Bill to be passed or rejected by those members of the Council who knew the facts. He (Yamin Khan) would not take the responsibility.

Mr. Natesan asked Government not to turn India into another Ireland. By this Bill Government was thinning the ranks of co-operators. He regretted he could not respond to the appeal of Mr. Crerar.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari strongly opposed the Bill.

Sardar Chranjit Singh supported the Bill and asked the Council to trust the Viceroy.

Mr. Vedamurthi after a short speech walked out of the Chamber as a protest against the passing of the Bill which he could not honestly support and the passing of which was a farce.—A.P.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP

PADDY WINS.

LONDON, March 26.

The Liverpool Spring Cup at Liverpool to-day resulted as follows:—

Paddy	1
Dinkie	2
Inchrory	3

Betting was seven to two against Paddy, seven to one against Dinkie, hundred to eight against Inchrory.

Nine ran. Won by a neck; three length between second and third.—Reuter's Special

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

BETTING AND RACE DETAILS.

The following is the betting on Lincolnshire: 9 to 1 against Tapin; 33 to 1 against Grave Fairy; 40 to 1 against King Willow.

26 ran. Four lengths separated the winner and the second, and half a length the second and the third.—Reuter.

TAPIN WINS IN CANTER.

Pipers Son was left at the post. Pandarus led from L. S. D., Tapin, Parth, Grave Fairy, and Irish Eagle for four furlongs when Tapin shot to the front followed by Jarvie, L. S. D., Grave Fairy, Mignault and Parth with D'Orsay heading the others at a distance. Tapin drew away from the rest and finally won in canter. L. S. D. was fourth.

The time was: one minute and 47 seconds During the race there were two vivid flashes of lightning followed by a heavy thunder. —Reuter.

LEAGUE RESULTS

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

Third Division (Southern Section) Brighton four, Aberdare one; Bournemouth one, Exeter one.

Third Division (Northern Section) Hartlepools two, Nelson four.

Scottish League:—Queen's Park two, Falkirk nil; Raith nil, Rangers four.

GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 25.

The following is the latest betting on the Grand National: 5 to 1 against Fly Mask; 8 to 1 against Silvo; 100 to 8 against Ballinode; 100 to 7 against Double Chance and Old Tay Bridge (taken and offered) 20 to 1 against Max (offered 22/1 taken and wanted) 25 to 1 against Gracious Gift and Sergeant Murphy (taken and offered) 25 to against Ardeen and Thrown in (offered) 28 to 1 against Winnall and Patsy Fifth; 30 to 1 against Drifter; 33 to 1 against Sprig and Peter the Piper; 50 to 1 against the Bleeka (taken and offered).

SCRATCHING.

The following horse was scratched at nine to-day:—

Punt Gun.—Reuter.

KOHAT FAILURE.

GANDHI-SHAUKAT STATEMENT.

A DIVIDED VERDICT.

AHMEDABAD, March 26.

Mahatma Gandhi publishes in to-day's "Young India" his statement and that of Maulana Shaukat Ali on the Kohat Tragedy. Mahatma Gandhi says:—There are material differences between us on the inferences we have drawn from some facts. There are differences too in the degree of reliance we have placed upon the evidence given to us by witnesses. When we discovered differences between us we both felt grieved and tried to come nearer each other. We even referred our differences to the Hakim Saheb and Dr. Ansari for our guidance. Fortunately Pandit Motilalji was present at our discussion. We could find nothing in discussion to induce us to make any radical alteration in our viewpoints. These discussions took place at Delhi. We then decided to travel together a few hours to re-examine ourselves and to see whether we could remodel our statements. Beyond making some alterations we were not able to come nearer. We also examined the suggestion made by the Hakim Saheb and supported to an extent by Pandit Motilalji not to publish the statements. But we or at least I came to the conclusion that the public which had hitherto known the Ali Brothers and me to be always in agreement about so many public things should know that we too might differ on some matters, but without suspecting each other of conscious bias or wilful perversion of facts and without mutual affection being in any way affected. Our open acknowledgment of our differences will be an object lesson in mutual toleration. Let the public know that neither the Maulana Saheb nor I have spared pains to come near each other. But there was no desire for the suppression of opinion. We have made alterations in our original drafts. But in no case has either party surrendered his confirmed opinions. We have each softened expressions here and there so as not to wound the susceptibilities. But beyond that originals have not suffered material alterations.

Of the Mussalmans Maulvi Ahmad Gul and Pir Saheb Kamal were the principal parties whose evidence we took. The Hindus had their written and printed statements to which they had nothing to add. The Muslim Working Committee which is functioning in Kohat did not and would not come. They sent a wire to Maulana Saheb saying: "Reconciliation has already been effected between the Hindus and Muslims. In our opinion this question should not be reopened. Muslims should therefore be excused for not sending their representatives to Rawalpindi." Maulvi Ahmad Gul and another gentleman who came to Rawalpindi with him were members of the Working Committee but they said they came not as such but as members of the Khilafat Committee. It was difficult to come to any conclusions on the details without thorough examination on the spot and without examining many more witnesses. This, however, we could not do. We could not go to Kohat, nor was it our purpose to rake up the whole controversy again by going into the minute details. Our purpose was to bring together the two parties if it was at all possible. We, therefore, confined ourselves to elucidating the main facts.

CAUSES OF THE TRAGEDY.

Causes of the events of 9th September and after, were many. Among these was the resentment felt by Mussalmans over the resentment felt in their turn by Hindus over conversions—(so-called in my opinion)—of the Hindus,—men and women, and the consequent steps taken by them (Hindus), the desire of Parachas (Mussalman traders of Kohat) to oust Hindus of Kohat was another. The resentment felt over the alleged abduction by Sirdar Makhansing's son of a married Mussalman girl was the third cause. The cumulative effect of these causes was to create great tension between the two communities. The immediate cause that lighted conflagration was the poem in the notorious pamphlet published by Mr. Jiwandas, Secretary of the Sanathan Dharma Sabha at Rawalpindi, and imported by him into Kohat. It contained a number of *Bhajans*, or poems, in praise of Shri Krishna and Hindu-Muslim unity. But it also contained one offensive poem undoubtedly calculated to wound Muslim susceptibility. Mr. Jiwandas was not the author. He did not import the pamphlet in order to irritate the Mussalmans. As soon as the matter was brought to the notice of the Sanathan Dharma Sabha it sent a written apology to the Mussalmans for the offending poem and removed it from the unsold copies. This might have satisfied the Mussalmans but it did not. The unsold copies, over 500, according to the Mussalman testimony and over 900 according to Hindu testimony, were brought to the Town Hall and publicly burnt in the presence of the Assistant Commissioner and a large concourse of Mussalmans. The cover of the pamphlet contained a portrait of Shri Krishna. Mr. Jiwandas was arrested. This took place on the 3rd September 1924. He was to be brought before court on 11th. Hindus tried to avoid court proceedings and to settle the matter amicably. A Khilafat deputation too came from Peshawar for the purpose Mussalmans wanted to try Mr. Jiwandas according to Shariat. The Hindus declined but offered to submit to the award of Khilafatists. The negotiations fell through. The Hindus therefore applied for the discharge of Mr. Jiwandas. He was released on the 8th September under security and under instructions to leave Kohat. He did leave Kohat immediately. This anticipation of the date of trial enraged the Mussalmans. During the night of the 8th September they held an excited meeting at which fiery speeches were made. It was resolved to approach the Deputy Commissioner in a body and to demand the re-arrest of Mr. Jiwandas and the arrest of certain other members of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha. Reprisals against the Hindus were threatened if the Deputy Commissioner did not listen to the demand. Messages were sent out to the neighbouring villages to join the assembly in the morning. About two thousand angry Musalmans, according to Pir Kamal, marched to the Town Hall. The request of the Deputy Commissioner that a small party from among the assembly should see him in the Town Hall was rejected and he was compelled to face the vast crowd outside. He yielded to the demand and the elated crowd dispersed.

The Hindus had become nervous through fright during the preceding week. On the 6th of September they sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner informing him of the prevailing excitement among the Musalmans. But no precautions were taken by him for their safety. They were aware of the proceedings of the meeting during the night of the 8th. They therefore sent in the morning of the 9th telegrams notifying the authorities of their fears and requesting them not to rearrest Jiwandas. The latter still took no notice. There is a hot dispute as to what the crowd did after dispersal near the Town Hall. The Musalman version is that the Hindus fired the first shot killing a Musalman boy and wounding another, that this infuriated the mob resulting in the burning and looting that took place that day. The Hindu version is that the first shot was fired by the Musalmans, that they, the Hindus, fired afterwards and in self-defence and that the whole of the looting and burning was according to a pre-arranged plan and after pre-arranged signals.

NO DIRECT EVIDENCE.

There is no direct evidence on the point and I am unable to reach a definite conclusion. The Musalmans contend that no damage would have occurred if the Hindus had not fired the first shot. I am unable to accept the contention. In my opinion some damage was bound to be done, whether the Hindus had fired or not.

It is certain to me that Sirdar Makhansingh's suburban residence was burnt and its garden damaged by the crowd before the firing, no matter from which side it was begun. But there is no doubt that the Hindus did fire and kill or wound some Musalmans at some stage or other. My opinion is that the crowd elated by its success dispersed itself in several directions and made hostile demonstrations in front of Hindu houses or shops. I should not be surprised if the Hindus who, as shown above, were already nervous and were expecting trouble took fright at the demonstration and fired in order to scare away the mob. But such an attitude of resistance would infuriate the Musalmans who were unused to resistance on the part of Hindus. For as Pir Kamal said, the Frontier Musalmans regarded themselves as *Nayaks* (protectors) and the Hindus as *Ramsayas* (here meaning protected). The more therefore the Hindus showed resistance the greater became the fury of the mob.

To me, then, who fired the first shot has not much significance for the purpose of the distribution of blame. No doubt, if the Hindus had not defended themselves at all or if they had not fired the first shot, assuming that they did, the Musalman demonstration would have exhausted itself sooner. But such was not to be expected of the Hindus who were in possession of arms and knew more or less indifferently how to use them. Musalmans witnesses questioned Hindu deaths or even injury to Hindus on the 9th. I am, however, certain that several Hindus died or were wounded on the 9th at the hands of the Musalmans. It is difficult to give the total number. It is a pleasure, however, to note here that some Musalmans befriended the Hindus and gave them shelter.

10TH SEPTEMBER.

It is generally admitted that on the 10th September the Musalman fury knew no bounds. No doubt highly exaggerated reports of Musalmans deaths at Hindu hands were spread and tribesmen from all parts stole into Kohat by making breaches in the walls and otherwise. Destruction of life and property, in which the constabulary freely partook, which was witnessed by the officials and which they could have prevented, was general. Had not the Hindus been withdrawn from their places and taken to the Cantonment, not many would have lived. Much has been made of the fact that Musalmans too suffered and that tribesmen, once their passion for looting is let loose, make no distinction between Hindu property and Musalmans property. Whilst this statement is true, I do not believe that the Musalmans have suffered in any way proportionate to the Hindus. And I must respectfully mention that even some Khilafat volunteers, whose duty it was to protect Hindus, and regard them as their own kith and kin, neglected their duty and not only joined in the loot but also took part in the previous incitement.

But the worst is yet to be related. During these days temples including a Gurudwara were damaged and idols broken. There were numerous forced conversions, or conversions so-called, i.e. conversions pretended for safety. Two Hindus at least were brutally murdered because they (the one certainly, the other inferentially) would not accept Islam. The so-called conversions are thus described by a Musalman witness: "The Hindus came and asked to have their Shikas cut and sacred threads destroyed, or the Musalmans whom they approached for protection said they could be protected only by declaring themselves Musalmans and removing the signs of Hinduism." I fear the truth is bitter than is put here if I am to credit the Hindu version. I must say in fairness to the Musalman friend that he did not regard these acts as conversions at all. Taking it at its lowest, the performance is humiliating alike for the Musalmans and the Hindus. It would have redounded to the credit of the Musalmans concerned, if they had stealed the hearts of the unmanly Hindus and offered them protection in spite of their remaining Hindus and retaining the symbols of Hinduism. The Hindus would have gone down to posterity as martyrs and heroes of whom mankind, let alone Hindus, would have been proud, if they had preferred death to denying their faith, albeit outwardly, in order to live.

GOVT'S CALLOUS INDIFFERENCE.

I must now say a word regarding the Government. The authorities on the spot betrayed callous indifference, incompetence and weakness.

It was an error to have burnt the pamphlet after the offending poem was withdrawn.

It was right to arrest Mr. Jiwandas in the first instance, but it was an error of judgment to have released him before the 11th.

It was criminal to have re-arrested him after release.

It was criminal to have disregarded the warnings given by the Hindus on the 6th September and repeated on the 9th that their lives and property were in danger.

It was criminal not to have offered protection when the riot eventually broke out.

It was inhuman not to have provided the refugees with food after their removal and to have left them to their own resources after their removal to Rawalpindi.

It was a gross neglect of their duty on the part of the Government of India not to have appointed an impartial commission to inquire into the events and the conduct of the officials concerned.

As to the future I am sorry that it is no brighter than the past. It is a matter of great pity that the Muslim Working Committee was not represented at our inquiry. The so-called reconciliation is a reconciliation brought about under threat of prosecution against both. It passes comprehension how a strong Government could be party to such a compromise. If it wanted to avoid prosecutions for fear of another demonstration on the part of the tribesmen, it should have boldly said so and declined to prosecute and then tried to bring about an amicable and honourable settlement between the parties.

The compromise is intrinsically bad, because it makes, no provision for restoration of lost and damaged property. It is also bad because it still involves prosecution of Mr. Jiwandas who is being made the scapegoat.

It is therefore necessary, if there is to be real cleansing of hearts and genuine reconciliation, for the Mussalmans to invite the Hindu refugees and give them assurances of protection and help in reinstating their temples and Gurudwaras.

CONVERSION THROUGH HERAT AND REASON.

But the most important assurance that should be given is, that in future no conversions are to take place except in the presence of the elders of the communities and except in the cases of those who understand the full meaning of what they are doing; and if such conversions are attempted they should receive no recognition. I would personally like the stopping of all conversions and *Shuddhis*. One's faith is a personal matter with oneself. It is open to any person of mature age to change his or her faith when and as often as he or she wishes. But if I could do so, I would stop all propaganda except through heart and reason. An appeal to heart and reason can only be made through one's conduct. I am unable to conceive genuine conversions on the Frontier where Hindus live purely for purposes of gain and where they, a hopeless minority untrained in the use of arms, live in the midst of an overwhelming majority who are, moreover, by far their superiors in bodily strength and use of arms. The temptation for a weak man in such circumstances to embrace Islam for worldly gain is irresistible.

Whether such assurances are forthcoming or not, whether a genuine change of heart is possible or not, I am quite clear of the course that should be adopted. Whilst this foreign domination is in existence some contact with it somewhere is inevitable. But all voluntary contact must be avoided wherever possible. This is the way to feel independent and to cultivate independence. And when a large number feels independent we are ready for Swaraj. I can only suggest solutions of questions in terms of Swaraj. I would therefore sacrifice present individual gain for future national gain. Even if Mussalmans refuse to make appreaches and even if the Hindus of Kohat may have to lose their all, I should still say that they must not think of returning to Kohat till there is complete reconciliation between them and the mussalmans and until they feel that they are able to live at peace with the latter without the protection of the British bayonet. But I know that this is a counsel of perfection and not likely to be followed by the Hindus. Nevertheless, I can tender no other advice. For me it is the only practical advice I can give. And if they cannot appreciate it they must follow their own inclination. They are the best judges of their own capacity. They were in Kohat not as nationalists. They want to return not as nationalists but for the purpose of regaining their possessions. They will therefore do what to them seems feasible and advantageous. Only they must not try to do two things at a time,—to try to follow my advice and at the same time to negotiate with the Government for terms. I know that they are not non-co-operators. They have ever relied upon British help. I can but point out consequences and leave them to choose their course.

ADVICE TO MUSLIMS.

My advice to the Mussalmans is equally simple.

There was no cause for offence at the Hindus feeling perturbed at the so-called conversions or Hindu husbands taking means to regain lost wives.

I know that in spite of the discharge of Sirdar Makhansings son upon the charge of abduction, many Mussalmans continue to believe in the guilt of the Sirdar's son. But assuming the guilt of the young Sirdar, his crime was no warrant for the fearful vengeance wreaked upon a whole community.

The importation of the pamphlet containing the highly offensive poem was undoubtedly bad, especially in a place like Kohat. But the Sabha made enough reparation by its apology. It was, however, held insufficient by the Mussalmans, and the Sanatan Sabha was compelled to make further reparation by the burning of the copies of the whole pamphlet including the portrait of Shri Krishna. Everything done thereafter to the Hindus was far in excess of the requirements. As I have said before I am not sure who fired the first shot; but assuming that the Hindus did it, it was done in panic and in self-protection and therefore excusable even if not justifiable, and that the reprisals taken were wholly unwarranted. Therefore it is the Mussalmans who owe them such reparation as is possible in the circumstances. They, the Mussalmans, need no Government protection or aid against the Hindus. The latter can do them no harm even if they wished. But here again I am on unsafe ground. I do do not possess even the honour of an acquaintance with the present advisers of the Mussalmans of Kohat. They must therefore be the best judges of what is good for the Mussalmans and good for India.

If both the parties desire Government intervention my services are perfectly useless as I do not believe in the desirability of seeking such intervention and I could take no part in any negotiations with the Government. Whilst the Hindus are entitled to and must claim fair treatment from the Mussalmans, both need to protect themselves against the Government whose policy it is to set the one against the other. The Frontier is a non-regulation province where the will of an official is the law. It should be the pride of the Hindus and the Mussalmans to co-operate with one another to achieve full representative government. Such cannot be the case unless the two communities can trust one another and the desire is common to both.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Tiruper, 19th March, 1925.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S STATEMENT

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes in his statement on Kohat that if Mussalmans have to answer for much, the Hindus have also to answer for a deal. The Hindus' case is complete and very carefully prepared. They have a large number of well-educated men at Kohat including several barristers and pleaders. Besides, they had the advantage and support of many other very eminent and able men in the Hindu community. But the full Muslim case is not known. We had two sets of people before us both non-co-operators at one time, but now in different camps, inimical to each other. There was no collision between them and they had the advice of no Mussalmans from outside. I am grateful that these gentlemen came at my invitation. Like the other Government group the so-called Muslim Representatives' Working Committee for reconciliation they could have declined. But they came and gave their evidence. There was very little material difference between the Statements of Syed Pir Kamal Jeelani and Maulvi Ahmed Gul and they both denied in their statements that there was any preparation or idea of general attack or Jehad against Hindus on 9th September. The Mussalmans decided on 8th night after the sudden and unexpected release of Jiwandas to wait on the Deputy Commissioner. There was certainly indignation at the double-faced policy of the Deputy Commissioner who kept on promising the Mussalmans one thing and the Hindus another.

FRONTIER CONDITIONS.

We must not judge Kohat affairs with our own standards. It would be unfair. The condition there is not the same as with us. An ordinary apology should have been sufficient for us and there was no necessity of burning book; but both the written letter of apology and the burning were considered insufficient by the Mussalmans of Kohat. Had there been present one real peacemaker in Kohat in each community things could have been settled amicably. The Khilafat deputation of Peshawar which consisted of Haji Jan Mahomed, Ameerchand Banwal, Syed Lal Badshah and Ali Gul did their best for peace, but failed. I do not accept the Hindu theory that 9th September was fixed for a general *jehad* and that invitations for it were sent beforehand. The Frontier Pathans know how to fight but are not anxious to lose their own lives uselessly. If they really wanted to organise a massacre of the Hindus, broad day light was not very suitable for it nor a fixed day known to their opponents. They would have arranged a surprise. Further, the fighting on the first day was fairly balanced and from all accounts it appears that Muslim casualties were as many as the Hindu casualties if not more. Nor do I believe the Muslim theory which was put before me at Delhi that Hindus were preparing for such an attack on the Mussalmans as would teach them a lesson. It was alleged that in one sudden attack they hoped to prove themselves more than a match for Muslims being well-armed and under cover and that afterwards the police and troops would intervene and the matter left for settlement in the law courts. The Muslims of Kohat frankly said that such a thing was not possible. In my opinion the firing and fighting on 9th September was accidental and not premeditated. By the sudden release of Jiwandas on the 8th September the aggressive section of the Hindus in its elation must have openly crowed over its victory over the Muslims. Next morning when the Deputy Commissioner realising the intensity of Muslim feeling and his mistake in releasing Jiwandas ordered his re-arrest and the arrest of several Sanatana Dharmi members, it was the turn of the aggressive Muslims to give expression to their elation over their complete victory and on this the quarrel started.

WHO FIRED FIRST?

Who fired the first shot? The Moslems say that a Moslem boy and another man were killed near Sardar Makhan Singh's house near the bazaar. The Hindus say that "Parachas" fired the first three shots and killed one Hindu woman and wounded another. Hindus further say that these three shots were the pre-arranged signal for a Muslim attack. I do not believe this latter as it is a part of the Hindu theory for which I have found not an iota of proof.

I was glad to hear both from the Muslims and Hindus that they did not want the re-opening of the question as it would serve no purpose. Both parties repeatedly told us this and I think even now without apportioning blame on either side an honourable and brotherly peace can be arranged. The Mussalmans say that they did neither want nor force the Hindus to leave Kohat on 10th September. The Police and border constabulary and all British officers were present on the spot and for the unfortunate looting and firing of 10th September it is Government which is responsible. They could have stopped everything if they had wanted, but they did not want to stop. This Hindu-Muslim fight in the frontier was a God-send to them to further embitter the feelings of the Muslims of the frontier and the Hindus of the Punjab and India and to proclaim to the world at large that the Hindus and Muslims were openly fighting and that their unity was impossible. It was the strong hand of the British Government that was needed for peace. As I said before the incident at Kohat was not an one-sided affair and I blame both Hindus and Mussalmans. However, as a Muslim I feel it my duty to put the greater blame on Mussalmans. They are the strongest both physically and in numbers and even under great provocation they ought to have shown greater patience and forbearance, which I am sorry to say they did not in the excitement of their miserable fighting. —A.P.

DON'T BURY THOUGH KILLED.

REVIVE DYARCHY.

SIR. S. N. BANERJEE'S ADVICE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 26.

Interviewed by the "Englishman" Sir Surendranath Bannerjee said:—Mr. C. R. Das has been permitted to destroy the facilities (in the Reforms Act). The facilities are there though I think when the Act comes up for revision they will be curtailed and crippled. Mr. Das may be allowed to destroy, but will he be allowed to build up? The Act for the future Government of India which will be raised from the ashes of Dyarchy will be the work of the British Parliament unless Mr. Das emerges as the victorious leader of a successful revolution. When that time comes he can do what he likes, but Mr. Das while in his heart sympathising with revolutionary aspirations has no stomach for an Indian revolutionary movement which he frankly says will be futile though so far as one can see he has not discouraged revolutionaries. Be that as it may, we may rely on it that co-operation will be an essential feature of the new Act. We may further rely on it that those who saturated with the principles of Non-cooperation have helped to jeopardise or destroy it—and it is the handi-work of Parliament—will have little or no share in this constructive programme.

Continuing Sir Surendranath said that the defeat of the motion for the grant for Ministers' salaries was largely due to the blundering of Government. If instead of being for two Ministers the vote had been for four, two Hindus and two Mohammedans, it would certainly have been carried. It would have allayed personal jealousies and conciliated the Mohammedans and the Hindus. As it was, the defeat was not a Swarajist triumph at all. It was due to the secession of Mr. Fazlul Huq and his party. Sir Surendranath trusted that the friends of the Reforms would take a lesson from the blunderings of the past and once again make an effort to revive the Transferred Departments by persuading Government to place a motion before the Council for the salaries of four Ministers.—A.P.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED

M/L. C'S BOYCOTT CONTINUES.

CALCUTTA, March 26.

After the last evening's unhappy incidents in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Swarajists and Nationalists did not attend the Council to-day, but sent a letter to the President protesting against his "wrong ruling" and regarding "your order calling upon Mr. Bannerje to withdraw his remark as an infringement of the liberty of speech to which every councillor is entitled" and finding it "extremely difficult to discharge our duty as members of the Council if rulings are given in this manner and if members who insist on their right are treated with such scant courtesy." The letter is signed by Mr. B. Chakravarti on behalf of the Nationalist Party and Mr. C. R. Das on behalf of the Swaraj Party.

In fifteen minutes the remaining demands were granted and the Council prorogued.—A. P.

MR. FINDLAY SHIRRAS LEAVES FOR U. S.

LONDON, March 26.

Mr. Findlay Shirras sailed from Southampton to-day aboard the steamer "America" for New York *en route* to Washington to investigate industrial matters in the United States and see the Labour Department at Washington. The British Foreign Office has made arrangements with the Embassy at Washington. Mr. Shirras will be the guest of Mr. Benjamin Strong the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank. He will meet General Dawes and Mr. Owen Young and will lecture at Harvard on Finance. He will return to England early in May.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A charitable entertainment will be given by the Childrens Guild of Service, Poona, at the West End Cinema at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday the 28th instant. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Joint Mission "Creche."

The Registrar, Nagpur University, has received intimation from the Secretary, Municipal Committee, Raipur, to the effect that that committee has made a grant of Rs. 5000 towards the University Building Fund.—A.P

MALABAR HILL TRAGEDY

(Continued from page 7.)

Wheel that had been left there prior to their departure in October. Owing apparently to some mishap at Poona or somewhere the radiator cap of the car was broken and the same two accused went to the Automobile Company and bought a new one. In the evening the whole party went out. Bahadur Shaha meanwhile got into touch with Bawla's chauffeur. He had spoken to him several times and on the evening in question he went out to scout and see what was going on. "Aurora" was very close to Bawla's flat. Bahadur Shaha went round to Bawla's flat and there Bawla's chauffeur told him that Bawla had just come back from the Corporation meeting and that he thought he was going out again.

ATTACK ON MR. BAWLA'S CAR.

At that moment a voice was heard from upstairs asking the driver to get ready with the car. Bahadur Shah went back to "Aurora" and told his companions and they all got into the red Maxwell and followed Bawla's car. The latter got ahead and the party lost touch of it. After some time, however, they came up to the car again and followed it up to Malabar Hill. On the rear seat of Mr. Bawla's car were seated Mr. Bawla, Mr. Mathew and Mumtaz and on the front seat the driver and the cleaner. Near the Malabar Hill Post Office, the red car overtook Bawla's car and according to pre-arrangement Bawla's driver drew up his car and stopped and then the assault occurred. Two of the party got out from one side of the car and two from the other and attacked the occupants of Bawla's car from either side. One man caught hold of Mumtaz and tried to drag her into the red car.

By extraordinary good luck the military officers came up the road by mistake and were attracted to the scene by the reports of pistol shots. One of the party, Shafi Ahmed (No. 1) was collared and the rest escaped in the red car during the scuffle. Bawla was fatally wounded, Matthew was shot in the arm, Mumtaz badly cut about the face and Lt. Saegert wounded. On Shafi Ahmed Rs. 2,000 in new notes were found.

"INFORM PROPER AUTHORITIES."

In connection with the crime, an interesting occurrence was discovered during the investigations. About 1-15 a.m. next morning a telegram was sent to one Atmaram Singh of Indore, who was apparently an official of a pretty high position in the State. The telegram was to the effect that four were wounded, one arrested and that further details would follow. The telegram was signed by Sharma. It concluded by saying "Inform proper authorities." Sharma was Secretary to the Finance Department at Indore and he had been to Bombay with one Raschid for certain legal business. He was to have gone back to Indore on the night of 12th January. His evidence would be heard and whether his explanation could be trusted or not, added Mr. Kemp, was a matter for the Court to decide. The fact remained, however, that Ponde and Dighe were suspected and there was evidence to prove that certainly one of them travelled in the Calcutta Mail train, leaving Bombay at 9 p.m. on 12th January back to Indore and Sharma at the last moment gave up his seat in favour of one of them. Dighe would be identified as having been in the train that night.

INVESTIGATION AND ARREST.

Investigations were then started with the result that all the accused in the Court were arrested and identified by witnesses. All the accused were examined at Indore jointly by the British police and the Indore jail authorities. Karamat (No. 8) was discovered to have had a bullet wound in his leg and four of the others were found to have small cuts, which, the authorities, said, must be just about a week old.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Mahomed Shah Malik Ilam was then called as the first witness of the Crown and was warned that Court pardoned him on condition of his making full disclosure of the case within his knowledge. Witness accepted the pardon on that condition, and said he would disclose what he knew about the case.

Witness was removed from the dock and Mr. Kemp applied the Court to keep the witness in police custody.

Mr. Velinker in opposing the application submitted that the witness be kept in magesterial or jail custody.

His Worship asked Mr. Kemp if the Crown had any objection if the witness was kept in magisterial custody. Mr. Kemp after consultation with Mr. Canty replied he had no objection if witness remained in magisterial custody.

Sadashiv Appaji Bholatker then gave evidence in regard to the plan of the scene of the outrage he had prepared.

MUMTAZ BEGUM'S EVIDENCE.

Mumtaz Begum Gulam Mustafa was the first important Crown witness. She said she was 22 years old. Originally she was brought up as a singing girl. H. H. the Maharaja of Indore had called her from Hyderabad when she was only ten years old. The Maharaja at first appointed her as a singing girl. Her mother and grandmother accompanied her to Indore. She first stayed for two months at Indore, went back to Hyderabad and returned to Indore after three months. After she had stayed a year at Indore, the Maharaja confiscated all her belongings and ordered her to go to Amritsar. The Maharaja was displeased with witness and ordered her to go away. Three months after Shanker Rao came to call her and she returned to Indore. She came to Indore at the request of the Maharaja. After her return, the Maharaja kept her at his palace. Witness continued to be the Maharaja's mistress for 9 or 10 years up to the time the Maharaja went to England. She was given the name Kamlabai and was taken to England. After her return from England a girl was born to her.

Mr. Kemp asked her another question about the baby and Mumtaz made some vehement reply.

Mr. Kemp: She says the child was murdered, Sir, but I think we will record it that the child died.

The Magistrate: I have her application before me, and I will examine her and issue such process as the law will allow me. At present she must confine herself to the facts.

Mr. Kemp: I think it may go down that the child was born and died.

After her return from England, continued Mumtaz, she wen to Bhanpura with the Maharaja for shikar. Witness was kept in custody and was not allowed to see her relatives. She complained to her father and the Maharaja told her to go to Mussoori. Witness told her father to write a petition to the Commissioners of Police, Bombay and Delhi.

The copies of petitions were put in as exhibits and Mr. Velinker, objected to their going in as exhibits.

His Worship recorded the objection and the petitions were taken as exhibits.

SEEKS POLICE PROTECTION AT DELHI.

Continuing witness said she started for Mussoorie, but got down at Delhi. At Delhi she raised an alarm and sought police protection. She told one Sule that she was kept like a prisoner at Indore and did not want to go to Mussoorie. In the meantime the police came. Her statement was recorded there. She told the police that she wanted to go to Amritsar with all the articles and ornaments she had. At Amritsar several men were coming from Indore to take her back to Indore. One was Sadu Hajuria and the other was Zakaulla Khan, the third was Mujla Baboo. Zakaulla came twice, and said the Maharajah had said if she did not go willingly she would be taken away by other means. Witness stayed at Amritsar for a few days and then went to Nagpur.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

While at Amritsar she had sent two petitions to the Commissioner of Police. After the arrival of Zakaulla she had engaged two watchmen for her protection who were like Gurkhas. On her way to Nagpur, two men, named Ramlal and Biharilal, were following her. From Nagpur she came down to Bombay and applied for protection from Government and the Commissioner of Police. She stayed at Andheri and then came to Madanpura with her father and mother. She came to Madanpura from Andheri as she was afraid that she might be molested by the Indore people there.

INTRODUCTION WITH MR. BAWLA.

From Madanpura she went to Parel and put up in Rangari's chawl. Alladiya and Allabux, both maternal uncles of the witness, introduced Mr. Bawla there. She therefore removed to Sleater Road at Mr. Bawla's house and after a few days witness separated from her people. She then lived at Tardeo with Mr. Bawla. Once witness went with Mr. Bawla to Ajmer, Agra, Delhi, Amritsar, Kashmir and Simla. There was a Bhaiya at Tardeo Club and after her return from Simla the Bhaiya gave her a chit, purported to have come from the Maharajah. Witness told Mr. Bawla about the chit and he assaulted the Bhaiya and dismissed him. She then went to stay with Mr. Bawla at Chowpatty. While witness was staying at Tardeo one Natanjan, witness' aunt, was coming to see her. At Chowpatty, she was not allowed to go out as Indore people were after her. Alladiya and Allabux had informed the Indore people about her whereabouts. While at Chowpatty Mr. Bawla had received two letters in English and in consequence witness was not allowed to go out.

A TRIP TO LONAVLA.

In the middle of December last witness went to Lonavla and stayed there about 25 to 26 days and returned to Bombay four or five days before the murder of Mr. Bawla. At Lonavla she stayed in Mr. Bawla's bungalow. Mr. Bawla went to Lonavla by motor car and witness and others went by train. His driver was Mohmed Shafi and the cleaner was Ahmed. On race days Mr. Bawla used to come to Bombay from Lonavla. Witness was shown a letter which she said was written in the handwriting of her brother Isar Ahmed. Mr. Bawla had shown that letter to witness at Lonavla. From Lonavla witness returned to Bombay by train. They all came by train and Mohmed Shafi, the motor driver, had gone to Poona. On the day they arrived in Bombay there were races.

THE FATAL DRIVE.

The next day was Sunday when at night while Mr. Bawla was taking his meals, one Bachubai came to see him and said that one Mohmedali was there to murder him (Mr. Bawla) and take her (witness) away. Next day, viz., on Monday evening witness and Mr. Bawla went for a motor drive. It was about 7-30 p.m. They left from the rear door. They went to Apollo Bunder and came back to Chowpatty and then went to Mahaluxmi Battery. They came back to Chowpatty where they met Mr. Matthew near the Orient Club. Mr. Matthew got into the car as he wanted to have some more air. They then went to the Malabar Hill Hanging Garden along Walkeshwar Road. Their driver Mohmed Shafi drove their car very fast on Chowpatty. They heard the horn of another car behind them. Their driver slowed down their car and the other car from behind came a little abreast of their car and cut slightly across in front. All the occupants of that car who were roughly about seven or eight got down. Two front lights of the witness' car then went out. The hood of her car was up. The occupants of the other car began to abuse witness and Mr. Bawla. Witness was seated on the side of the car, Mr. Bawla on her side and Mr. Matthew on the other side.

DRAGGED OUT OF CAR AND STABBED.

One from the other car shouted: "Where are you taking our Bai?" Two or four of them put their heads in Mr. Bawla's car and began to fire. There were people on both sides of the car. Witness was dragged out of the car. She could not say how many people dragged her. She was then stabbed by a penknife on her forehead. She was then picked up and carried to another car. Witness was screaming. She was stabbed twice. All the time somebody was holding her and one of the assailants put her in the other car and witness got out of that car. One of those who had come to rescue witness caught hold of the man who struck her with a penknife. That man was afterwards caught and put into witness' car and witness heard firing after the first firing she had spoken of. A sergeant and two police constables asked her to get into a car; she could not say whether it was Bawla's car. Witness identified accused No. 1 as her assailant and said he had a shorter beard at that time. Witness was then taken to a hospital in a car. All the people who had got round her car were clad in khaki. She could not identify another person. On being shown some pieces of glass, she said they were part of her bangles. Witness also identified the suit, shirt, tie and vest, Mr. Bawla had on the evening of the outrage.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker witness said her statement was recorded by the police, but she could not say when it was recorded.

Q.:—How long after you were taken to the hospital your statement was recorded?

Ans.:—Fifteen or twenty days after I went to the hospital.

Q.:—By whom was it recorded?

A.:—By Superintendent Sykes and Inspector Jeffries.

Q.:—Was that statement read over to you?

A.:—Yes.

Q.:—Did you find it correct?

A.:—Yes.

Witness was then shown the plan of the place of outrage and was asked to point out the exact spot where the outrage occurred which she was not able to point out.

Witness then said it was in front of the Post Office on the side of the road. There was one street lamp there. It was about 32 feet from the street lamps where the two cars collided. The street lamp was behind their car. She could not say the maker of the car she was in. It was an open car. The head lights of her car went off after the collision. She heard many shots fired but could not say how many. She could not say how many shots were fired before she was picked up. She was dragged out of the car. She could not say if the door of her car was open when she was dragged out. She was dragged out of the car, stabbed and then lifted. She could not say how many men were on her side when she was dragged out of the car. She was lifted by one man when she was on the road. She could not say how many men dragged her out of the car, but as far as she remembered it was one man. She could say it was the same man who dragged and lifted her.

MUMTAZ'S STEP-FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

Mohmed Ali Mohmed Yusuf examined by Mr. Kemp said he was 54 years old. He was a race punter. He was the step father of Mumtaz Begum. About four years ago he met Vazir Begum at Sankli Street when Mumtaz was about to go to England and married her. At that time Mumtaz was staying at the Maharaja's palace as his wife. He remembered having gone to Bhanpur, with Mumtaz Begum, Vazir Begum and Sule. The Maharaja was at Bhanpur. At Bhanpura Mumtaz and the Maharaja had some dispute and the Maharaja told Mumtaz to go away. Mumtaz asked witness to send petitions to the Commissioners of Police at Bombay and Delhi as she apprehended danger to her life. Next day, Sule came and told witness and Mumtaz to go to Mussoori with Sule and some other persons. At Delhi Station, Mumtaz said she would get down there and would not go to Mussoori. Sule persuaded Mumtaz to go to Mussoori but Mumtaz refused to do so and the police came and took statement of Mumtaz. Police told Mumtaz to go anywhere she liked and they went to Amritsar. At Amritsar many people came from the Maharaja and persuaded Mumtaz to go to Indore. First Sadu came, who was followed by Zakaulla who induced Mumtaz to go to Mussoori as the Maharaja was coming there. Second time Zakaulla and Majloo Baboo came and told Mumtaz that if she did not go, they would take her away by some means or other. While at Amritsar, Mumtaz had sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar two petitions written by a pleader, one before her arrival and the other after her arrival. One of these petitions was returned by the Deputy Commissioner saying he could not record it. They engaged two hill men for their protection by way of precaution. Eventually they left for Nagpur and came to Bombay. One Biharilal and some other persons were after Mumtaz and witness. One Ramlal, Biharilal and Shriram formed a party who followed witness and Mumtaz. Witness and Mumtaz went to Andheri, thence to Madanpura. In Bombay witness saw Superintendent Fuller who knew the previous history of Mumtaz. From Madanpura they shifted to Parel where Mr. Bawla came through Allabux and Alladin. They then shifted to Sleater Road at Mr. Bawla's house. Later on Mumtaz went for some time to Tardeo and stayed in Mr. Bawla's club. In the beginning of January witness came in contact with one Atmaram Sing. Witness came to Bombay on Wednesday before the outrage. He came to know of the murder on Tuesday, viz:—a day after the outrage and went straight to Superintendent Fuller and told him to take him in police custody. He was arrested next morning and put up before a Magistrate.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Junglewala witness said for about fourteen days he was in police custody. Mumtaz Begum's mother advised Mr. Bawla not to take Mumtaz out as many people from Indore were following her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker witness said he did not know if he was put up on the charge of abetment or conspiracy in connection with the murder of Mr. Bawla. The Magistrate did not tell him on what charge he was put up. Even now he did not know what charge was against him.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

Allaudin Vazir, a motor driver, was then examined by Mr. Kemp. He said he was a cousin of Vazir Begum. He knew accused No. 3, Bahadurshah. He came at Play House one day in a Red Maxwell car No. 9257. After Mr. Bawla's death, he was arrested by the police and he gave the number to the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker witness said he was arrested by the police. Witness' brother had three taxis and his present taxi No. was 2980. Witness was related to Vazir Begum and Mumtaz. Witness and his brother were in police custody. They had made statements to the police. Witness was not told that he was an accused person. Witness' brother took Mr. Bawla to Mumtaz, he had nothing to do with regard to the establishing the relations between these two persons.

His Worship at this stage asked Mr. Kemp as to how many witnesses he had and Mr. Kemp said about 40.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

ALL PARTIES CONCERNED NOT BEFORE COURT.

MUMTAZ PRAYS FOR PERMISSION FOR SEPARATE COMPLAINT.

Yesterday, Mumtaz Begum, presented the following application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, through her pleader, Mr. K. F. Nariman.

"To, The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

May it please Your Worship, I, Mumtaz Begum, beg to state as follows:—That for the last several years I and other members of my family were practically kept as prisoners by the Maharaja of Indore in his State and ultimately after I left the State, various and persistent efforts were made to have me back. Both persuasions and threats were resorted to and we had made several petitions to various British authorities at various places for protection and these will be proved by records. Even after my return to Bombay and shortly before this unfortunate incident, similar attempts were made and steps were being taken for our protection. Ultimately my beloved protector Abdul Kader Bawla was murdered and a violent attempt was made to forcibly kidnap me from this city.

I have no personal ill-will towards any of the accused before the Court and I see no motive on their part for this violent alleged crime. I regret to find that all parties concerned are not before the Court. I therefore, pray, in the interests of Justice, that Your Worship will if I am so advised permit me through my Counsel to file a separate complaint including all parties concerned, who are not now before the Court and setting forth all the facts leading up to the incident.

I am very much apprehensive of my personal safety and I feel that unless steps are taken all the members of my family and myself will be in constant dread of our lives and therefore I appeal to Your Worship for Justice and protection.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Mumtaz Begum."

Bombay, 26-3-25.

U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 25.

When the demand of Rs. 86,93,080 under the head Land Revenue was put before the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day Raja Syed Ahmad Ali of Salempore moved that the provision of Rs. 7,44,000 in the budget on account of survey and settlement work be ommitted. The mover and supporters insisted that the Government should enunciate their settlement policy before any money for settlement operations could be voted.

The Hon. Mr. Odonell, Finance Member, regretted he was not at present in a position to announce the Government's settlement policy. The Government had considered the question seriously and forwarded their views to the Government of India and the matter was still under consideration. The Council would know the views of the Government when the Agra Tenancy Bill would come up for discussion. The provision in the Budget was not for fresh settlement work, but for record operations. Whatever might be the future settlement policy of this Government records would have to be revised periodically. Even in the provinces where there was permanent settlement record operations were carried on from time to time to secure correct and reliable records.

The mover and his supporters maintained that the argument of Government that the record operations were not necessarily followed by fresh settlement was not convincing at all; in fact the two operations were so much interallied that one always followed the other.

The motion for the omission of the demand on account of settlement and survey operations was carried without division.—A.P.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

LONDON, March 25.

The Dunlop Rubber Company's report shows net profits for the year ending 31st Dec. 1924, at £1,500,000 compared with £1,452,000 for the previous eighteen months. £600,000 have been transferred to the General Reserve, £375,000 absorbed in dividends on preference shares, and £525,000 carried forward.—Reuter.

A Real Man's Strength AND Vigour

An infusion of new life; a braced up nervous system! These are the inevitable and immediate results of a course of treatment with RADIOSAN. You, no doubt, have looked forward to years of quiet enjoyment, only to suffer serious disappointment due to ill-health. If that is so there is a new message of hope for you in the latest and greatest result of modern medical research—RADIOSAN. A few days' use of RADIOSAN will make you feel better—a complete course of treatment will induce you to say what many thousands have already said:

"WHAT A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!"

The transformation from weakness and lassitude to full strength and energy is indeed marvellous. RADIOSAN purifies and enriches the blood, permanently builds up new brain, nerve and muscle cells and restores the youthful appetite for work and pleasure, with the full means of satisfying both. RADIOSAN should be taken without delay by all who suffer from

NEURASTHENIA	ANÆMIA	PROSTRATION
NERVOUS DEBILITY	LOST VITALITY	MENTAL FATIGUE
BRAIN FAG	DEPRESSION	JAGGED NERVES
OVERWORK	MALNUTRITION	POOR BLOOD

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the larger package a full course 50 days' treatment—obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

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THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, of both sexes, and when body or mind or both cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE.

RADIOSAN LTD. 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, ENGLAND.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 6.)

minated manuscripts have not been assigned their legitimate place in the cultural activities of the nation. We have neglected the gold in our homes for the tinsel from abroad.

Another Neglected Art-Craft.

Our friends from Lucknow who had arrived here for the Shia Conference informed those who were eager to understand their aims of the many directions in which they are beginning to work for advancement. One of the interesting activities is their enthusiasm for the revival of the neglected art of book-binding. The Lucknow School of Art has some classes for the subject. The art-craft is one that could be easily introduced in the local School of Art.

The Japanese View.

Mr. Okakura Kakuzo, author of the "Ideals of the East", contributes to the "Vishva Bharati" a very instructive analysis of the obstacles created by the "jargon of studio-talks" and by the sentimentality of those who "Ruskanize the past." He regrets the wastage of "aesthetic sympathy." The modern scientific mind is, he says, "apt to consider itself to have conquered matter by simply labelling it. But definitions are limitations, and thus barriers to our insight. The "Japanese View of Modern Art" by Mr. Kakuzo is not without enlightenment for those in this country who have taken upon themselves the task of expounding Indian view of modern art. They would realise in the description by him the dangers of the facile method of assigning "schools" that has become a convenient habit with them. The "barriers to our insight" are not lessened, but increased by those who shirk intelligent descriptions of artistic values.

"Since Gandhi".

Mr. W. G. Raffe contributes an equally interesting article on the policy of art-education followed by Government. One of the reasons for the popular indifference to art schools is the prevalent notion he says, of the meanness of all hand work. And, he adds, "only since the rise of Gandhi, who so well understands the Indian soul, is the aversion passing."

"Expressing Anew."

Dr. Abnindra Nath Tagore informs Mr. Raffe that "he is attempting to form a definite school which shall give the Hindu mind in Bengal a first class technical method of expressing anew its age-old traditions and faith. This is being done by study of both Western technique in oil and water-colour work as well as in sculpture, and also study of Japanese designs." The statement must have come as a shock to those who follow the cult of the archaeologist and of the inspired quack.

BROADCASTING OF BUDGET SPEECH.

LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Fraser asked that the House of Commons should be given an opportunity of deciding the desirability of permitting the British Broadcasting Company to broadcast the forthcoming budget speech and whether the whole question of permitting certain proceedings of the House of Commons to be broadcast would be considered.

Mr. Baldwin said the answer for the first part of the question was in the negative, but thought that the time would come when the whole question should be considered. He contemplated to establish a Select Committee of both Houses on the subject. (Cheers)—Reuter.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There seems to be a considerable misunderstanding among students in India regarding the possibilities of self-support in this country. Until very recently students could support themselves to a certain extent. But since the passage of the recent Immigration Bill in July 1924, things seem to have rapidly changed and the Immigration officials at the ports of entry have adopted a strict attitude.

The kind of work students could usually find was hard manual labour including all sorts of odd jobs. Our students in Indian colleges can support themselves to a much greater extent, if they do not hesitate to do a similar work at home. But it is getting hard to procure even this kind of work nowadays. It is necessary to produce 'first papers' to get a job in a factory, which evidently no Oriental can do under the present laws.

An entirely self-supporting student used to take about eight years to graduate including only four years of college work. Many young students have lost their ambition of life simply because they could not study continuously for lack of funds. A year in and a year out of college is indeed, a disappointing procedure They would not have been failures in life, if they had remained at home.

We should like to advise our young prospective students not to come here without sufficient funds to carry them through a major portion of their university course. Average yearly expenses amount to about $600, including tuition. Students desiring to pursue technical education should come after passing Intermediate in Science. It is not advisable for Matriculates to come here either for technical or literary education, although they are perfectly eligible to enter American Universities. In order to conform with the present Immigration rules, a student must obtain admission from an American University, which he intends to attend, and permission from the Labour Secretary at Washington D. C., before leaving India.

We encourage prospective students of means to come to this country in large numbers for education particularly in scientific and technical subjects, but they should be reasonably provided and well prepared before they embark on a career which is aways full of hardships and handicaps. American Universities offer splendid oppurtunities for studying and specialising in chosen fields.

Our club will be very much interested to help such students who desire to come here for education by furnishing necessary information in detail.—Yours, etc.,

NUR MUHAMMAD MALIK B. Sc.,
Secretary, Hindustan Club,
Universty of Michigan.
Lane Hall,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, March 25.—At Hunstanton in inter-'Varsity golf to-day Oxford beat Cambridge by 9 matches to 6.—Reuter.

London, March 25.—In the Rugby Union, to-day, Plymouth beat Newport by 10 points to 3, and Bristol beat Cardiff by 8 points to 3.—Reuter.

London March 25.—Mr. Thomas will specially represent the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories on the board of the British Empire Exhibition.—Reuter.

THE "INDEPENDENT" PARTY.

A MISNOMER.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ON POLITICAL PARTIES.

In his second article to the "Hindustan Times" on the present political situation in India Lala Lajpatrai writes:—

Before discussing programmes, I propose to examine the constitution and procedure of the political parties that exist in the country.

As a single party, the biggest and the most influential of them is the Swarajya Party. Next in importance comes the party of Moderates or the Liberals. These two parties have fairly well defined principles and programmes. What, however, baffles one's understandin, is the constitution and the principles of the so-called Independent Party. What are its principles? What is its programme? The very title is a misnomer. How can the "Independents" be a party? If they are "Independents," they cannot be a party, they cannot be "Independents." One can understand the existence of a Nationalist Party, consisting of the various groups of those who share the desire of securing self-government for their country, even if they differ in principles and procedure, but one cannot understand how one can be "Independent" as well as a member of a party. As a matter of fact, the Independents are those who came on a ticket of their own, without affiliating themselves to one or the other of the two well-known political parties, the Swarajya Party and the Moderate Party. They professed to be something between the two. Some of them are more inclined towards Swarajists than Moderates and others *vice versa*. Some do not join these parties only for personal reasons, without differing from them in principles. They are not a party who have any definitely fixed principles of their own. But the strangest part of the whole affair is that some of the Moderates or Liberals should have allowed themselves to be known as "Independents." The fact is that for the purpose of united work in the Assembly, they became members of the Nationalist Party, but by virtue of their differences with the Swarajists, they let themselves be grouped into what is now known as the "Independent Party." This was rather unfortunate, as it has had the effect of practically wiping out the Liberal Party from the Assembly. Instead of taking their stand as Liberals they have been posing as Independents, and what distinguishes the Swarajists from the Liberals is the former's policy of obstruction, their leaning towards or approval of direct action.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

For the purposes of united action, both agreed to sacrifice a bit of their principles, and formed themselves into a National group. The Liberals as a party are opposed to a policy of wholesale obstruction. But as Nationalists they agreed to go into the same lobby with the Swarajists in order to make an effective demonstration of their supreme dissatisfaction with the existing constitution and powers of the Legislature and the Executive. They did not thereby become Swarajists, nor did they wholly abandon their principles. Similarly, the Swarajists, finding themselves in a minority, agreed to modify their programme a bit in order to secure the co-operation of the Independents and the Liberals. Since this coalition was brought into existence, they practically gave up their formula of "continuous, consistent and uniform obstruction" and came as near the Liberals as was possible, consistently with their principles and mentality. Both were the gainers by this coalition. And so was the country. Politically and constitutionally, the situation in the country is worse to-day than it was last year. Logically, the attitude of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly should have been stronger this year. But the Liberals, as a party and some of the Independents, have all the time been of opinion that last year they acted wrongly in rejecting the Budget grants and throwing away the Finance Bill. Others have been won over to the side of the Government by various other considerations, including personal and party affiliations. The conduct of the Independents this year has proved that a good many of them are really Liberals in the beliefs and procedure. If so, why then don't they join the latter and simplify matters? Now that the coalition of the Swarajists and non-Swarajist Nationalists (that is the most intelligent definition of an Independent that we can give) has been dissolved, it will be better to revert to the old classification of Swarajists and Moderates. That there can be any other party between the two, is only a camouflage.

AN IRRATIONAL DISPOSITION.

In this discussion, I have so far considered only those that stand for National Government and are not in any shape or manner pledged to support the foreign bureaucracy. Among these latter there may be some who do not wish to belong to any party and desire to remain above party affiliations, thus securing to themselves freedom of action in the Legislature. They may have reasons of their own (reasons, neither of principles nor of programme) not to belong to any party. So far so good, but to talk of them as a party even if there are many of them is entirely misleading and creates a great deal of confusion. The Liberals who allow themselves to be called Independents, do a great injustice to their party. They should in my humble judgment, either leave the party or protest against being called anything but Liberals. The Liberals have in their ranks some of the ablest and the most patriotic of Indians. One may not agree with them in all matters, but no one can question either their ability or their motives. They became unpopular because they agreed to work Dyarchy and by their policy of co-operation encouraged the bureaucracy to carry through its policy of severe repression. They have now discovered that Dyarchy was only a snare and an unworkable. In these ranks are men who condemn Dyarchy and denounce the present bureaucratic rule as strongly as any Independent, or for the matter of that any Swarajist can do or has done. They are for an immediate and substantial advance towards Dominion Government. You have a fair demonstration of their mentality in the Minority Report which has not completely satisfied the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. Is there any "Independent" who is prepared to go further? If so, his place is in the Swarajya Party, if not, his place is with the Liberals, unless for reasons other than those of principles and procedure, he finds himself unable to join any party. It will facilitate eventual unity of action if the number of party is reduced to two. We want classification of political opinions and political procedure on well-defined principles. The joining together of non-descript politicians into a party with no fixed principles and to fixed programme only creates confusion. I am inclined to think that if the Liberals in the Assembly had maintained their party character and not joined with the "Independents" as they did, to form a new party, the deplorable scenes of Tuesday would have been avoided.

SASSOON UNITED MILLS.

WANTED RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr B. F. Bharucha writes:—

This is one of the largest groups of mills in India. Its annual general meeting came off last week, and lasted for two a half hours! Sir Victor Sassoon made a splendid speech as a leading citizen and millowner. But as Chairman of the Company, it was so unconvincing and disappointing to shareholders. He talked of retrenchment. Where is it please?

(1) Consumption of cotton, and stores in 1924 was nearly the same as in 1923, though the mills were closed for two months during the strike!

(2) Similarly fuel consumption in 1924 was the same as in 1923!

(3) Wages and salary show little saving!

(4) And despite no bonus to men, and the so-called Retrenchment, there is a loss of nine and a half lacs! Why? Let us see.

Well managed mills like the Swan, the Findlay, the Pearl, Textile etc., have worked at a profit and declared dividends. Sir Victor questions their profit making capacity in these days, and contends, that Sassoon Mills show a loss, because they have no working capital! Is this a sound reason? No, please no.

(1) Look at the Apollo Mills and the Elphinstone Mills. Under Sobhani's management, they were earning so well. To-day, they are going down!

(2) Take the Edward and the Meyer Mills. They are working at a loss!

(3) Turn to the David Mills—one of the best in Bombay—even that mill under Sassoons is working at a loss!

(4) And the Sassoon United might show less profit to the extent of their interest; but why should they show a loss of 9½ lacs? Sir Victor, there is something radically wrong in the management of your mills; and you will do well, if you will place greater power and reliance on your own men, than on overpaid, over-officious and indifferent foreign talent.

Now, under the present arrangements, Messrs. Patel & Co. buy cotton for the Sassoon Mills Ltd. Sir Victor's firm is half partner in Patel & Co. So, Sir Victor's firm is buying cotton as Patel & Co., is selling to Sassoon Mills as Patel & Co; and is also buying the same stuff from the same people as Agents of the Sassoon Mills Ltd! So Sir Victor's firm is buyer and seller and buyer at one and the same time; and no less a man than Mr. K. K. Suntoke has contended, that this arrangement is wrong in principle, and wrong in practice; and it is the sacred duty of the Directors to see that the shareholders get the benefit of these transactions, and that the Sassoons cease to act in this dual capacity. Further, Patel & Co. are Cloth Commission Agents to whom 8½ lacs are due for commission! What have the Directors to say about this?

The ten rupee fully paid ordinary share is quoted at one rupee eight annas to-day! Sassoons have two crores of preference shares and ordinary shares for four crores are with the public. Sassoons have so far got twenty-two lacs in shape of Agency fees; thirty-six and a half lacs as dividend on preference shares, and thirty-three lacs more are due to them! So Sassoons are fully secure as to dividend and as to capital; they had fancy price for their Mills; and the poor Ordinary Shareholders are to-day stranded—alas under Sir Victor Sassoon's management!

Under these circumstances, reconstruction is the only salvation. Let land, plant, machinery etc., be revalued and shown at the market value. Let there be thus a saving in insurance and in depreciation. And let the preference shares, be *pari pasu* with the Ordinary Shares. That has been the view, that has found favour even with many Directors and big shareholders. It is contended, that the Preference Shares are in trust, and hence nothing can be done to them! Is this a charitable trust? No, please. Is this a family trust? Evidently not. Then is this a business trust, like those that are made by some very clever men in China and in London to avoid super-tax and death duties? That I know not—but I do know, that Sir Victor is the *principal beneficiary* of the trust that owns preference shares; and if he *wills* to save this Company *now*—he can easily reconstruct the Company on the lines indicated above; and thus save the honor of the Sassoons and befriend those poor shareholders who collectively are his senior partners. Sir Victor, yours is an opportunity to show your sporting spirit—A brave is a feasible to you—Your name is your precious heirloom. May you keep it bright! Amen!

TURKISH R. C. DELEGATION.

VICEROY GIVES LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

TOUR FOR RAISING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DELHI, March 25.

The Turkish Red Crescent Delegation which arrived in India in the beginning of this month to take over charge of the Chotani Saw Mills and other properties given by the Central Khilafat Committee of India consists of distinguished veteran Turkish workers, Dr. Ismail Basim Pasha, Inspector-General, Red Crescent, Dr. Hikmat Bey, General Secretary, Red Crescent, and Professor Tawfik Bey, Interpreter to the delegation. They interviewed the Viceroy, who received them cordially and at their request gave them letters of introduction to the various Muslim Ind an States and an influential committee under the Presidentship of the Judicial Secretary is going to be formed to raise further subscriptions. The delegation has started on tour to these States in order to secure subscriptions for helping lakhs of Mohajarins that are being settled in different parts of Anatolia within the Turkish domain. The delegation has already visited Rampur and His Highness the Nawab Sahib has given a donation of Rs. 15,000. Some of the high officials of his State have also contributed a few thousand rupees. The delegation will also visit big cities like Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta and Madras for raising subscriptions. The delegation is now going to visit Bhawalpur, Khairpur, Tonk, Jawra, Palampur, Bhopal, Junagadh and Hyderabad (Deccan). The delegation is authorised by the Turkish Red Crescent Society to receive subscriptions on their behalf. All subscriptions may be sent in the names of members of the delegation to the Imperial or National Bank, Delhi.—A. P.

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

TRANSVAAL COAL FOR SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have placed an order for 60,000 tons of coal for the Sukkur Barrage in South Africa in contravention of their solemn undertaking to use Swadeshi materials for the work when the scheme was promulgated?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: An order has been placed in India not for 60,000 but for 22,000 tons of Transvaal coal. The undertaking given and which has been fulfilled and will continue to be fulfilled was that the materials of India should be employed as far as possible—that is subject to comparisons of quality, guarantee and price. In this case not only would the price of Indian article have been more, but neither quality nor guarantee of delivery were assured.

COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whois authorised to decide whether the object of a meeting to be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall is political or not?

(b) Is it a fact that the use of the Hall was refused to such a responsible and respectable body as the Presidency Association and when Sir Dinshaw Petit or Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was to presine

(c) Was the said refusal in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed or imposed at the discretion of Government?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: Enquiries are being made.

I. C. S. OFFICERS UNDER BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of I. C. S. officers in the employ of the Bombay Government in excess of the provision made in section 98 of the Government of India Act;

(b) The approximate yearly expenditure incurred on their account?

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence: (a) and (b) Section 98 of the Government of India Act does not fix the numbers of the Indian Civil Service. It directs that certain offices shall be filled from amongst the members of that service. The cadre of the Service is fixed by the Secretary of State in such a way as to provide not only for the superior posts open to the service but for training and for vacancies due to leave and deputation.

NASIK POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Mr. Shankerrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts): Will Government be pleased to state (a) the number of applications received for admission in the Nasik Police Training School from

(1) Brahmins,
(2) Backward Hindus,
(3) Depressed Classes Hindus
(4) Mahomedans,
(5) Others.

(b) Do martial spirit, loyalty, law-abiding peaceful character, enduring and patient temperament count in this selection, in addition to the marks secured in University examination?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward: The applications for admission to the Police Training School at Nasik for the courses in 1924 were received from the following classes:—

Classes.	No. of application.
Brahmins	192
Backward Hindus	166
Depressed Classes Hindus	6
Mahomedans	96
Others	99

It is not usual to consider the marks obtained in the University examination for the selection of candidates. Due weight is given to the other qualities mentioned in the question when the candidate possesses the prescribed qualifications.

EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION.

Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What capital expenditure was incurred since 1919-20 on protective, productive and minor works of irrigation in the Deccan, Gujerat and Sind, and

(b) the total area under command of these works in each of these provinces?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) The capital expenditure incurred on productive and unproductive works in the Deccan, Gujerat and Sind since 1919-20 to end of 1923-24 was Rs. 2,20,94,140; Rs. 4,326 and Rs. 87,90,291 respectively.

(b) The gross area under command of these works in the Deccan, Gujerat and Sind is approximatey 1,950,000; 559,000; and 16,945,000 acres respectively.

Note.—Since the introduction of the Reforms the old system of classifying irrigation works into 'Major' Protective and Productive—and 'Minor' Works has been abolished. All these irrigation works are now classified as either "Productive" or "Unproductive."

WAKF ACT.

Haji Abdullah Haroon (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to refer to the assurance given in this House on 1st August 1924 by the Honourable the Minister for Education *vide* page 833 of Bombay Legislative Council Debates, Volume XII) and to state how long it will still take to complete the preparation of the requisite notification applying Act No. XLII of 1923 (an Act to make provision for the better management of the Wakf property, etc.) to the Bombay Presidency in pursuance of the resolution on this subject passed a year ago?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: The question is still under consideration.

TRANSFER OF A LIQUOR SHOP.

Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao (Thana and Bombay Suburban districts) Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a liquor shop was transferred from Worli in "G" ward to Mazgaon in "E" ward in the City of Bombay;

(b) If so, which authority has transferred it, and why?

The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi: (a) Yes.

(b) The Collector of Bombay sanctioned the transfer after consulting the Advisory Committee, the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police and taking local opinion by beating bataki and posting notices. The Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police and the members of the Advisory Committee for "E" ward with one exception favoured the transfer. Three objection petitions from one set of people, reported on by the Police as not residents of the locality, were received, but as their objections were not weighty the transfer was allowed as the same site was used for a toddy shop the previous year. The transfer was necessitated as the licensee was ordered by a decree of the High Court to vacate the premises which were pulled down by the Improvement Trust for development purposes and no other suitable site for a liquor shop was available.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

SHILLONG, March 24.

Two witnesses were examined to-day by the Taxation Enquiry Committee. Mr. J. E. Webster, Commissioner of Surma Valley Division said that he did not advocate the adoption of a poll-tax. Chaukidari tax, he said, was unpopular in Sylhet and Cachar. Regarding the Income-tax he said that net incomes of Rs. 2,000 or over derived from land should be taxed. Mr. A. Phillipson, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur District was opposed to the raising of the income-tax and would exempt agricultural incomes. He recommended an increase in the salt tax and land revenue.—A. P.

BAD DAYS FOR COAL MINERS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Indian Mining Association, Mr. A.A.F. Bray, M.L.C., Chairman, said the past year had been a very difficult one and not a very prosperous one for the coal industry. Raisings were good, but colliery costs showed no tendency to fall and on the other hand prices had steadily declined. The Railways, he said, had benefited as a result of revising their contracts.

Voting for the new committee resulted in Mr. A.A.F. Bray, M.L.C., being elected Chairman, and Messrs. T.W. Dowding, J.H. Jennaway, J.A. Mckerrow, J.B. Rose, G.C. Webster, and R.K. Worthington as members.—A. P.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day**

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Goat

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Shapurji	No. 61-2	0 11	3
Light-bo use ..	No. 6 1-2	0 11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5	9
"	No. 42—2	1 8	9
"	No. 20	1 0	0
"	No. 32	1 5	3

LINSEED.

London, March 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—£22 5/8 April/May sellers 22 3/4 sellers.

Linseed Tone:—Turkish, rather easier.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—April sellers 45/9.

May/August paid 45 5/8.

London, Mar. 25.

Linseed La Plata Argentine opened with quiet trade and closed easier paid for M/A at £ 20½

Cottonseed Bombay sellers for M/A £ 9 5/8.

Castorseed Bombay sellers for M/A £22 5/8

Rapeseed Toria M/A sellers £20 3/4

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore M/A Hull quoted £ 19½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, March 25.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council Bills.

No agitations were received for Deferred and Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.

The amount to be offered for Tender next week will be Rs. 1,00,00,000.

RUBBER.

London, March 25.

Para Up River Fine, Spot April/May 18/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot April 20 7/8.

Tone:—Firm, Good demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 25.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

BARLEY.

London, March 25.

Karachi Barley A/M Quoted 42/6.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 26

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
Century	1 1 0
E. D. Sasoon	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1 4 0
Swan	1 5 3
Finlay	1 5 9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 5 9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tara per lb.	1 4 6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1 4 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 8
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 6 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 14 0
Phoenix per piece	5 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 14 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6 4 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece ..	6 4 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 5 0
Bombay United per piece	7 2 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 12 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	11 4 0
Hindustani	11 6 0
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 4 9
Textile per lb.	1 4 9

Are YOUR Kidneys Weak

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th March, 1925.

Cotton	29851 Bales
Wheat	10753 Cwts.
Linseed	41790 "
Rape, etc.	2438 "
Gingellyseed	1011 "
Poppyseed	388 "
Groundnuts	5045 "
Castorseed	14958 "
Rice	33335 "
Myrabollams	7199 "
Cottonseed	27995 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2956 "
Juwar	2587 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	84 "
Bajri	8205 "
Coal	558 Tons

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, March 26.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.750
Temperature of Air	83.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	73.0 "
Dew Point	67.6 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	60% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.2 "
Minimum do. do. ..	75.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	223 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	in ft
Th.	26	0 18	28 8	26	6 19	15 7
		12 47	28 5		18 27	17 2
Fri.	27	0 52	28 2	27	6 50	15 8
		13 23	28 1		19 2	18 0
Sat.	28	3 4	28 1	28	9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	29	1 50	26 6	29	7 51	16 9
		14 36	26 6		20 13	19 8
M.	30	2 19	25 7	30	8 23	17 7
		15 16	25 8		20 55	20 7
Tu.	31	2 52	24 8	31	9 1	18 4
	Apl.	16 5	25 0	Apl.	21 57	21 4
W.	1	3 36	24 0	1	9 53	19 1
		17 22	24 6		23 56	21 8

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6-38; Sunset 6-51
Mar. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6-37; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6-36; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6-35; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 31 (Tue.) Sunrise 6-34; Sunset 6-52
April 1 (Wed) Sunrise 6h.33m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 2 (Thu) Sunrise 6h.32m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 3 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.32m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 4 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.31m. Sunset 6h.54m.

PROOF OF INDIA'S "PROSPERITY."

A CHIMERICAL PLEA.

Dr. N. S. Ghurye, in course of an article on "Growth of Population in India and Elsewhere" in the "Indian Economist" writes:—

One has often heard and read it said and written that, as a result of peace and prosperity consequent on the British rule in India Indian population has grown at an alarming rate of increase. Harold Wright observes: "Apart from the checks of almost continuous warfare and destructive famines, the peoples of India used to restrict their numbers by religious and social customs akin to those which are found among primitive peoples. These customs were abhorrent to European minds and have been almost entirely stamped out, with the result that the population has increased alarmingly." ("Population" pp. 123-4). E M. East goes even further when he remarks "English brains have made a new India in 50 years. Famine-stricken, pestilence-smitten, cobra-bitten India has been given a new lease of life.....Without England, India would have remained the prey of plague, famine, and wild beast. She would have had less than half of the population she now possesses." ("Mankind at the Crossroads" pp. 88-89). Any Indian, who is an intelligent observer, sees round him anything but prosperity and feels the existence of such phenomena as scarcity and pestilence. He is, therefore, prompted to inquire whether the growth of population in India has been particularly tremendous as compared with that in the countries of Europe. I give below the results of such an investigation carried on with the help of such sources in English as are available.

METHOD OF ENUMERATION.

First of all, we must determine what has been the real increase of population from a particular year to the Census of 1921. The first Census of India was taken in 1872 and that may conviniently be taken as the starting year. To calculate the real increase of population in 1921 over that of 1872 we must take into account only the natural increase of population of 1872 during all these years. The difference between the actual population of 1921 as given in the Census Report and that of 1872 cannot represent only the natural increase, as the enumerated population of 1921 includes over and above the natural growth of the population of 1872; (i) fresh numbers added owing to improved methods of enumeration at some of the Censuses after that of 1872; (ii) accretions of peoples because of the inclusion of fresh territories in the political unit; (iii) the natural increase of the population added as the result of improved methods of enumeration and accretion and accretion of new territories. The increase of population during the decade 1862-1881 owing to inclusion of new territories and to the improved methods of enumeration is taken as given in the Census Report and the natural increase of this part of the population is calculated though every intercensal decade on the basis of the natural increas of the whole population in that decade upto the Census of 1921, the same procedure being followed for additions of population during later decades. Deducting this increase from the figure for real increase given in the Census Report we get the total real increase. By this method we get the real increase of population in 1921 over that of 1872 to be 21.3 per cent. of the population in 1872.

To compare this rate of real increase with those of the countries of Europe and Asia we must consider only such cases, where inclusion of new territories is not likely to have taken place. We shall not be able to get a rate of increase corrected for the fact of emigration, which has been tremendous in the case of many of the European countries, nor for the probability of better enumeration. As emigration on a large scale has taken place rather from those countries which show a high rate of increase, the disparity between the rates of growth of population of India and of these countries would only have been heightened, if the necessary correction could be applied.

The tables at the end, establish it beyond doubt, that the real increase of population from 1872 to 1921 in India is decidedly less than that in most of the European countries, France being left out of consideration as an exceptional countries. Further it is quite clear that European countries, except Portugal, had a phenomenal increase before 1880 when the general fall in the birth-rate is said to have taken place. While these European countries show an enormous rise in population in the period of 1880-1921 after having increased phenomenally during a century proceeding that period, India, falls far behind them in the rate of the growth of population after 1880. The tables show further that the increase of populations in India during 1891-1921 is very meagre compared with not only that of the European countries but even with that of such an eastern country as Japan.

Thus it will be seen that there has been no such sudden increase in population as to justify the amazing claim put forward on behalf of the British rule in India viz. that it established prosperous and healthy life on a large scale and improved agriculture by leaps and bounds: for in case the claim were true, we would have had a sudden growth of population as in the case of the European countries after the Industrial Revolution or in that of Japan during the last decade of the nineteenth century and after.

The figures further prove that though the increase of Japan during 1891-1921 is greater than that of England during that period, when a longer period is passed under review, the rate of increase of population in England, rather than that of India, has been "alarming." I venture to think that the phenomenal growth of population of some of the European countries, with England leading them, during the last one hundred and fifty years has been the principal cause that has disturbed the peace of the world and is an actual hindrance as well as a potential danger to the attainment thereof. J. T Marten is aware that the growth of population in India has been moderate; but his remark that "the rate of growth of population in India is not greater than that of many countries of Europe" states less than the truth which is as set forth above.

That I have tried to show that the rate of growth of population in India has been quite moderate does not mean that nothing is wrong with us in that respect, nor does it necessarily imply that we can afford to multiply even at this rate. These are questions that require to be treated by themselves.

COMPARISION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

In one of the remarks quoted at the commencement of this note there is a big assumption about the moral influence of the British stamping out certain practices, detrimental to the growth of population, which can be easily shown to be only partially true. But I have no desire to enter into that subject here.

Country	Rate per cent of increase over the population at the beginning of the period.	Period
United Kingdom	266	1780-1880
England	326	1891-1921
England	157	1801-1921
England	59	1871-1911
England	46	1881-1921
England	31	1891-1921
Norway	200	1801-1920
Norway	120	1801-1885
Norway	36	1885-1920
Holland	162	1830-1920
Holland	52	1890-1920
Switzerland	129	1817-1920
Switzerland	41	1870-1910
Switzerland	36	1880-1920
Italy	126	1780-1880
Italy	103	1816-1921
Italy	128	1800-1888
Italy	29	1872-1911
Italy	31	1882-1921
Sweden	87	1810-1888
Sweden	29	1880-1920
Portugal	25	1805-1878
Portugal	33	1878-1920
Portugal	19	1890-1920
Spain	64	1780-1880
France	49	1780-1880
Belgium	39	1876-1910
Japan (proper)	37	1891-1920
India	21.3	1872-1921
India	19.9	1872-1911
India	19.6	1881-1921
India	9.1	1891-1921

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SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

SETTLEMENT OF CASH TRANSACTIONS THROUGH CLEARING HOUSE.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Association was held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall on the 25th instant, when the President Mr. K. R. P. Shroff delivered the following speech:—

"I may mention for your information that the first complete system of stock clearance was successfully established in Frankfurt in 1867, and its success soon led to the introduction and development of similar systems in Berlin in 1869, Hamburg in 1870, Paris and Vienna in 1873 and London in 1876. The New York Stock Exchange was comparatively slow in developing its clearance system, and its original clearing house was not established until May 17, 1892. The efficiency of its clearance system since has obviously been second to none in the world. Our Exchange was really very late in adopting this up-to-date business method.

Our system of clearing relieves brokers of much risk of money and securities' confusion, labour and loss of time.

Nowhere in the world, except America, there prevails a system like our own for clearing accounts both for securities and for money. All European stock clearing houses eliminate intermediaries. They do not handle money or securities at all. The clearing of all money and securities takes place outside a Clearing House. In spite of this fact it has been lately argued by some that our clearing system protects brokers only and in no way relieves the investing public of possible risks. This reasoning is entirely founded on ignorance. Investors are equally well protected by our method. Nowhere in the world there exists any stock clearing house where protection similar to what is afforded by our Exchange is secured. It is not because elsewhere they are not alive to their sense of duty towards the public. It is because mechanically it is impossible to do so. To allow the public to be members of the Clearing House is entirely impractical. You cannot deal with an unlimited number of members and those too of a transient character from month to month. However we have all along been protecting and are still desirous and keen to protect investors as far as practicable. With this object in mind, we devised, when establishing our Clearing House, a system by which a member of the public is enabled to take or give delivery of shares or make and receive payments through any of the well recognised banks in Bombay. By this method, the public, as you know, are well protected. Any investor can directly deal with the Clearing House through his banker. Undoubtedly he has to pay a very small commission to his bankers for the trouble they take on his behalf. Such protection cannot be had for nothing. We brokers do pay much commission. Fully 50 per cent. or more of the total expenditure of our Association is absorbed by the cost of maintaining the Clearing House. If investors do not care to take advantage of the facility and the protection we afford to them our Stock Exchange surely cannot be blamed, if they happen to lose their money. They must be prepared to suffer the consequences of their own neglect to safeguard their interests.

Recently in his judgment Federal Judge Anderson of Boston, in a suit brought by the trustees of Charles Ponzi, an insolvent, against Louis Feinstein, an investor, held as follows:—"There are no greater idiots in the world than the investing public. He predicted that 'Ponzi shortly will return to the financial field with a new scheme and that the public with the same old mob psychology will turn to him again with their hard earned savings." "For egotism, arrogance and funda-mental scoundrelism, Ponzi had no equal" said the judge, characterizing "the wizard" as a "parasite."

CLEARING HOUSE AND BANK OF INDIA.

It is asked what can an investor do if he has no account with or if his banker refuse to clear his stock? Our Clearing House as is well recognised is very ably and efficiently managed by the Bank of India, Ltd. That Bank is always ready and willing to help the public. It has never refused any practicable and reasonable suggestion from us. It is prepared to take up the work of clearing for any member of the public. As a matter of fact it does transact such clearing on a reasonable commission, viz., 1/32 per cent. on the value of the stock dealt with on a minimum of Rs. 5. In my opinion the charge is very reasonable considering the charges we pay. We monthly pay same commission with Rs. 10 as minimum.

Moreover, gentlemen, through the courtesy of Bank of India, I am now in a position to place before you for your discussion and approval a scheme of learning every-day cash transactions as prepared by the Committee appointed by you for the purpose. I feel confident you will not fail to give it a fair trial. It may be that business of this character may be very limited at present. All the same we should make an effort in this direction."

After passing a resolution to the effect that the Settlement of Cash transactions should be done through the Clearing House, the meeting further passed a few rules about the same for consideration of the Managing Committee thereof the meeting was adjourned to the 31st instant 12 noon.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 25.

At the fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the British India Corporation Limited, held to-day at Lalimli Club, Sir Logie Watson, Chairman of the Board of Dorectors, expressed satisfaction at the results of the year's working of the Corporation as disclosed by the balance sheet, considering the dull times and the bad trading throughout the year. Dr. T. Caul criticising the accounts proposed a reduction of the ordinary capital by a refund of rupees 2/8/0 per share in the interests of the Corporation by realising the investments shown to be over Rs. 112 lakhs in Government paper so that the share-holders might be reasonably assured 10 per cent dividend on the ordinary capital. Another proposal made by Dr. Caul was that Rs. 4 lakhs shown against the good-will be wiped off by debit to reserve which according to the balance sheet stood at Rs. 40 lakhs, as it was likely to create greater confidence in the Corporation. The Chairman assured the meeting that the first suggestion would be considered at a suitable opportunity. As to the second, he preferred to wipe off the good-will by profits made by the Corporation in the next few years. After the election of certain Directors including Mr. Motichand of Benares, who replaces Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Bombay, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—A.P.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

HUGE AMOUNT OF ARREARS UNRECOVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 26.

With reference to the arrears of taxes due to Local Bodies a paragraph appeared recently in "The Chronicle" in connection with the report of the Examiner of Local Funds Accounts from which it was seen that Bandra enjoys the honor of being the third in the Presidency in respect of arrears remaining uncollected, the other two places being occupied by Ahmedabad and Surat.

It will be interesting to the public in general and the citizens of Bandra in particular to note how the efforts of some of the Executive and some of the Councillors to improve matters in this connection are thwarted and obstructed by those responsible for carrying out the administration, for as a matter of fact out of the total arrears of about Rs. 70,000, Rs. 5,600 was due by the end of December 1924 from six of the Councillors of the Municipality itself—Councillors who no doubt have a tongue to talk.

In spite of reminders and warnings of September last no substantial amount of these arrears have been recovered.

Mr. Gupte was constrained to give a notice of motion on the 18th ultimo recommending the General Board to direct the necessary steps being taken by the Executive to collect these arrears. With a dilatoriness characteristic of the Municipality that matter is placed on the General Agenda for the Special General Meeting to be held on Friday the 27th instant when a lively debate is expected, many people being curious to know what the indebted councillors have to say.

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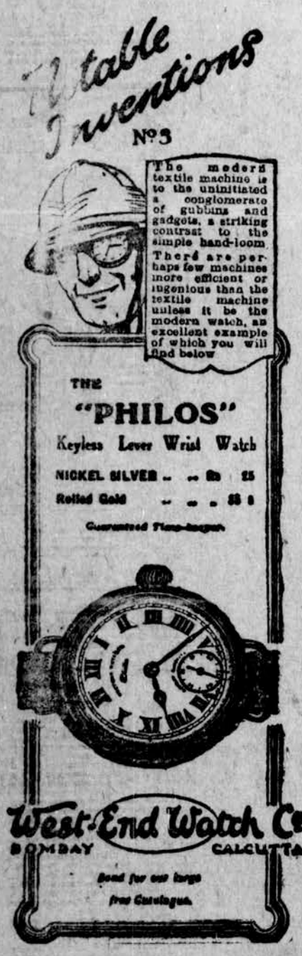
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